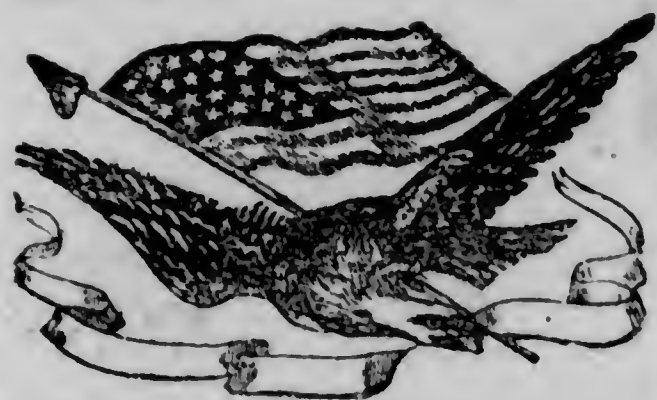


THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

JUNE 1, 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY, Editor.

The Chatfield "Democrat" is boiling over with indignation. The cause is this. At a donation party held in that moral vineyard the other night, a certain lady promenaded with one George, whom the Democrat politely styles "Easton's Nigger." In this harmless promenade of a lady with a poor friendless Negro boy, the Democrat sees a terrible abolition attempt to mix races. Its editor howls like a dog baying the moon over the danger to the poor whites that at last stands revealed. He gives the lady particular fits, for what he calls a social outrage, but fails to tell his readers what was probably the truth, that she had refused first to promenade with him. In preferring the loyal African to the unloyal Copper head, we think the lady showed remarkable good sense. Betwixt a black face with a loyal heart, and a white face with a black heart, the choice as in this case, cannot be difficult to make. The Copperheads of this country do not seem to realize that their past three years of sympathy with this slaveholders rebellion, has already fastened upon their brows, Cain brands more odious to all true men and women than the disgrace which 200 years of servitude have wrongfully fastened upon the negro race. We admire the lady's pluck and only regret that she has not got a brother big enough to thrash the fellow who abuses her in a newspaper.

The army operations in Virginia are still encouraging. Gen Grant has turned the right flank of Lee and forced him to retreat from Spottsylvania Court house toward Richmond, a fight having taken place at the crossing of the North Anna River, Lee disputing its passage, in which fight the rebels got worsted. Both armies are now between the North and South Anna rivers, at the distance of say 27 miles from Richmond, and probably a great battle must soon be fought in that vicinity. Butler still holds his position South of Richmond, while Sherman is progressing steadily into the heart of Georgia, in the direction of Atlanta. It is evident that the rebellion is getting its last licks.

ATTENTION!—The citizens of this town are requested to meet at Moulton's Hall on to-morrow (Thursday) evening, for the purpose of adopting some programme for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July. Only five weeks now remain, in which to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of this great National holiday. A full attendance is requested. We must not be behind our sister towns in this matter.

Cool.—The two sheep which were donated by Mr. Vannice to the Soldiers Aid Society, and were struck off to Mr. Huntington, for \$11.25 were stolen by a party of emigrants bound North, on Sunday evening last and drove off. Mr. H. started on Monday evening a couple of men in pursuit, and recovered the sheep. We are glad this crowd are going to settle somewhere else than in this section, but cannot help praying God have mercy on their neighbors wherever they do settle.

INSURANCE.—Owners of property who have not the same insured should have it done at once, it will be too late after the property is destroyed. A good an Insurance company as we could recommend to this class of people, is the "Madison Mutual Insurance Company" of Madison Wisconsin. A. B. Baloom Esq., of this county is the Agent for this firm, and can always be found at his residence in the town of Verona.

Quite a competition sprung up at the Fair last Wednesday, over a sheep and lamb, donated by Mr. Vannice. They were finally struck off to Mr. Engene Huntington for \$11.25. The sheep was two years old and the lamb three months.

In answer to the following complaint from one of our subscribers, we would say that our paper is mailed regularly every Tuesday evening and should reach our Prescott subscribers early Wednesday morning.

PRESCOTT, Minn., May 23d.
Dear "HOMESTEAD":—When you bore the ancient and honorable name of "Whig", you never failed to come to the Prescott Post Office on Wednesday morning, and for a few times since you changed your name. But for a month past we have to wait until Saturday morning for your arrival, this is vexatious to say the least of it, and if it can be remedied, we hope it may be done. And while we are on this subject, we will speak of another fact. We take the St. Paul 'Press' (weekly) and when we joined the club at Prescott, it was coming promptly every Saturday morning, but of late we don't get it until Wednesday morning, while the Walnut Lake club goes thro' in the mail on Saturday. Is the publishers or proprietors of the Press partial, or does our paper lay over at some post office on the route, between here and St. Paul, is a matter for some of Uncle Sam's detectives to ferret out. Mr. Editor if you will give this a place in your paper, it may come under the eye of some one that can remedy the matter, and thereby make a very pleasant correction for many subscribers to the HOMESTEAD and Press.
JOHN JAMES.

There has been located at the land Office in this place during the month of May, Twenty-five Thousand Six hundred acres of land under the Homestead Law. As the land in this section of the State is not subject to private entry, emigrants have a first rate chance to get good claims without coming in competition with speculators.

Three Thousand acres of land were taken under the Homestead Law at the Land Office during one day of last week. Emigrants are continually arriving and all report that more are following them. And still there is room in Faribault and Martin counties for 40,000 new comers.

The Cemetery Association of this village is laying off lots in the burying ground this week. It is the intention to dispose of the lots and fence the grounds immediately. Every citizen should buy a lot and thus aid the laudable purpose of having a decent place to bury our dead.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OFFICIAL.—War Dep. Washington May 24, 10 p. m.—Maj. Gen. Dix: A dispatch from Grant dated 11 o'clock last night, states that the army moved from its position to North Anna, following closely Lee's army. The 5th and 6th corps marched by the way of Harry's Store to Jericho ford, and the 5th corps succeeded in crossing and getting position without much opposition.

Shortly after, however, they were hotly attacked and handsomely repulsed, the result without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners, everything looks favorable.

Another dispatch giving details of the movements of our corps, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says 'he was attacked with great vehemence. I have never heard more rapid firing, either of artillery or infantry. It resulted in a destructive repulse to the enemy.

In the position attacked by Hancock the rebels were intrenched and in considerable force between the creek and the river he had crossed, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset; but before dark he had forced them from their works, and driven them across the stream.

It is said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was great, our losses were inconsiderable. Rebels 'charged against our artillery and suffered, especially from canister.

A dispatch from Grant, dated at 3 o'clock this morning has been received. It states that the enemy had fallen back from North Anna river, and were in pursuit. Negroes who have come into our lines say Lee is falling back on Richmond.

Dispatches from headquarters say Warren, Burnside, and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating

army. Warren captured a good number of prisoners last evening but has not had time to count them or ascertain his loss.

Hancock is storming rifle pits this side of the river. Last evening he also took between 100 and 200 prisoners, and drove many rebels into the river where they drowned.

Gen. Warren also captured some of his position in front of Spottsylvania completely turned and is compelled to abandon it. It is now a race who shall first reach the next line of rebel defenses supposed to be on the North Anna. Lee is a trifle ahead.

On the afternoon of the 21st Gen. Wright was 'attacked but soon put the rebels to flight. Another correspondent says of the fight at Milford's Station that French's battery amused the rebels while our cavalry force flanked their position, when they beat a hasty retreat, leaving behind a battery, six officers and 600 men besides a quantity of delicacies and wearing apparel sent from Richmond the day previous.

New York, May 25.—The Herald's 9th corps special says, simultaneous with the attack on our left firing commenced on our right. The 19th division of cavalry, attacked our extreme right wing, composed of Perrier's colored troops. The attack was impetuous and met with great steadiness and heavy volley from the rifles of the colored troops brought the rebel to a halt. They formed again, however, and advanced more steadily, when they were again met with unflinching bravery. Finding they could make no impression the rebels left the field. Next morning not a rebel was to be seen in our front. Here, as on the left, rebel strategy, so often successful with this army of cutting off our supplies failed, and they abandoned the attempt with disgust.

Operations on James River.
Fortress Monroe, May 24.—No fighting or skirmishing since Saturday night the 21st.

Latest 5 p. m. This morning Gen. Gillmore went out on a reconnaissance and at 3:30 A. M. met the enemy in force. After an engagement of an hour and a half he completely routed them. Our loss is very slight. It is reported that nearly half of Beauregard's force left him yesterday, and marched towards Richmond, probably to reinforce Lee. The rebels have made nine attacks on our entrenchments and have been repulsed each time.

New York, May 25. Extended details of Sherman's operations in the Tribune show, after several days' fighting, on the morning of the 16th, that the rebels were in full retreat, their supply and ammunition trains burnt and but little artillery carried off. We have captured 4,000 prisoners, and hundreds more are coming in.

Hooker has crossed the river near Rappahannock and Schofield near Pelton. Stoneman, with cavalry, was pursuing Johnson, engaging them with artillery that morning.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL

New York, May 27. The Herald's special gives the following account of the struggle for Taylor's Bridge, over the North Anna:

"When my last dispatch was written a considerable force of the enemy was disputing our passage over the North Anna. Gen. Law's division of Longstreet's corps was posted in strong earth works between Longstreet and the river, and seemed disposed to hold Taylor's Bridge at all hazards, and poured a storm of shot and shell from their pieces, when Gen. Birney's division advanced.

Cols. Pierce and Egan, with their brigade, the 1st and 2d, made an assault on the enemy's works, and at six o'clock p. m., of the 23d, carried the first line of rifle pits of the enemy, and poured a deadly fire into their ranks, and they charged on the batteries on the high ground a little to the left of the bridge, and secured the open space in every direction, tearing up earthworks with their whizzing missiles. The rebel works were carried at the point of the bayonet, and considerable numbers of rebels killed in the entrenchments, and 110 captured.

The assault which was made under the immediate direction of Gen. Birney, was considered a very brilliant affair, and Gen. Hancock wrote him a very congratulatory letter. The 3d and 5th Michigan, 86th 124th New York, 99th Pa., and 17th Maine suffered more severely than any other regiments in the division.

The rebels when driven from the river and rifle pits, retreated across the river, many of them swimming, the bridge being too much crowded to admit of their crossing with as much alacrity as they desired.

Philadelphia, May 26.
The Enquirer has the following:
SOUTH SIDE NORTH ANNA RIVER, near Jericho Bridge, May 25th 2 p. m.—The rebels are in our front, and prisoners have been taken during the last twenty four hours from three Rebel Generals, Ewell, Hill, and Longstreet. Over 400 prisoners were taken from a brigade of South Carolinians, by the Pennsylvania Reserves under Crawford, who made a charge on our extreme right after Warren had crossed the North Anna, on the road leading to Beaver Dam.

net in which he is entangled and march his army Richmondward, or he must crush the Army of the Potomac where it lies.

Another correspondent says Lee finds his position in front of Spottsylvania completely turned and is compelled to abandon it. It is now a race who shall first reach the next line of rebel defenses supposed to be on the North Anna. Lee is a trifle ahead.

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Our troops have been up and completely destroyed nearly six miles of track on the Virginia Central Railroad, west of Saxton's Junction.

We are now but one day's forced march from Richmond, in a fine open country. There is plenty of good pasture for our horses, but nothing for the men except what was brought along. The enthusiasm of our army knows no bounds, while the morale of the rebels judging from their wounded prisoners falling into our hands, is in very bad condition. The weather is intensely hot.

Philadelphia, May 27.
The Evening Telegraph has the following:

WASHINGTON, May 27.
Mosby's guerrillas have been devoted the last ten days to the entire and complete destruction of all our dock houses and bridges from Union Mills down to the Rappahannock. The withdrawal of out post troops upon the railroad for important duty, afforded them a clear coast for their operations, in which they were aided by farmers all along the road whom we have protected and supported all winter.

New York, May 27.—The Philadelphia Enquirer's special account of the attack on Wood's division, defending the Taylor Bridge, crossing the North Anna, says that no troops could live under the fire from the rebel guns. A direct assault from the front was therefore out of the question. Our troops were marched off in two columns, a brigade on each side of a wide interval, through which the rebel shot and shell plunged, tearing up the earth fearfully. When our troops got within distance, like tigers they leaped upon their prey, and with unloaded guns brought the bayonet to bear upon the entrenched enemy, killing and capturing a great part of the enemy. The movement was watched by Gens. Hancock and Birney, exposed to a heavy shell fire, and the former expressed his admiration in the most enthusiastic terms.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion requires.

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents 88 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

'Not for a day, but for all time'

Sir Thomas Browne was a great metaphysician, and like all that tribe of theorists, he made great mistakes. One of his sententious assertions was, that there was no general remedy for disease except death. The remark is terse and epigrammatic, but untrue. PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, the distinguished medical botanist, whose Pills and Ointment are everywhere transcending all human expectation, by the most astonishing cures of every bodily ailment, are not only general, but universal remedies. The whole country resounds with the fame of these remedies and their famous inventor. States and empires may flourish and fade, dynasties reign and be forgotten, but so long as the tide of time rolls on, the name of Holloway will be born with it from generation to generation. By his labors for the amelioration of human suffering he has earned immortality. His fame has a more enduring monument than the page of history; it will live in the hearts of grateful nations, so long as disease and pain exist.

Compare the results of his great discoveries with the benefits conferred upon mankind by a Cooper, an Abernethy, or a Brodie. These were the idols of circumscribed constituencies, but he is the world's physician. Those only who could afford a munificent fee could obtain their advice, while the cheapness of his never failing remedies places them within the reach of the poor of every land. A hundred patients would be considered a very large number for the most eminent of our regular physicians. Holloway can count his by millions, and the cures wrought by his remedies are in the same proportion.—"Evening Journal."

ON TO RICHMOND!

Just received, a new and complete assortment of GROCERIES!!

RICHARDSON & DEUDON

HAVING formed a Co-Partnership in the Grocery and Mercantile business, are now offering Richardson's Market Block,

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINNESOTA.

One of the best selected, varied and most extensive assortment of Goods in this line

Ever imported into Faribault County,

Which they are selling to the People of the Blue Earth Valley cheaper than Mankato or any other man.

In the GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT, Their facilities for supplying the wants of the people of this immense region are on a scale to warrant the fullest satisfaction.

We offer to the citizens of Faribault and Martin Counties the finest stock of

Groceries and

Provisions

FRESH OYSTERS

Fresh Meat,

GREEN & DRIED

FRUITS,

TOBACCO & CIGARS

THE BEST

TEAS & COFFEES,

SUGARS,

Wines & Liquors

Also a complete assortment of

HARDWARE!

CASH BUYERS

WILL

consult their own interests

BY CALLING, EXAMINING AND PURCHASING

From our VARIED and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.

We have the

Facilities and Determination

to sell Goods as cheap as any house West of the Mississippi.

Pay Cash for Wheat, Oats, Corn.

Pork, Hides, Butter and Eggs.

RICHARDSON & DEUDON.

Winnebago City, Nov. 7, 1863. 21

JUST RECEIVED!

NEWGOODS.

New Goods!

MOULTON & WELCH,

have received their

FALL & WINTER

Stock of Goods,

And ask all who want of ANY THING at REASONABLE RATES to give them a call.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Minnesota, and therefore invite the people of the Blue Earth Valley to call and examine the

Style & Quality

of our

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of: POPLINS, MEDINOR, PARAMATTAS, TURIN CLOTHS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, WOOL, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, TABLE CLOTHS, CHAIRS, TOWELS, ROSE, BALMORALS, HOOPERIES, LADIES'S GENTS'S GLOVES, HOODS, SOUTS, NEUBAS, CLOTHS, GASSINERS, TWEEDS, SATINETS, FLANNELS, SHEETING, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, AND DENIMS, &c., &c., &c., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

We have also a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes

HATS & CAPS,

Drugs,

And in fact everything usually found in a first class country store.

Our Goods of all kinds have been carefully selected in the Eastern Market, and need not to be appreciated by good judges! The Ladies will please remember that it is a particular pleasure for us to show our goods. They will all bear inspection either as to QUALITY or as to PRICE.

GIVE US A CALL!

Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

The Free Homestead.

VOL. I.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8 1864.

NO. 32.

J. L. CHRISTIE Publisher & Proprietor.

Terms--One Dollar and Fifty Cents--Invariably in Advance.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Published by J. L. Christie, at the River Bank Building, in the Land Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For any term less than 6 months, 5 cents a week.
For 6 months, \$1.50.
For 1 year, \$3.00.
For 2 years, \$5.00.
For 3 years, \$7.00.
For 4 years, \$9.00.
For 5 years, \$11.00.
For 6 years, \$13.00.
For 7 years, \$15.00.
For 8 years, \$17.00.
For 9 years, \$19.00.
For 10 years, \$21.00.
For 11 years, \$23.00.
For 12 years, \$25.00.
For 13 years, \$27.00.
For 14 years, \$29.00.
For 15 years, \$31.00.
For 16 years, \$33.00.
For 17 years, \$35.00.
For 18 years, \$37.00.
For 19 years, \$39.00.
For 20 years, \$41.00.
For 21 years, \$43.00.
For 22 years, \$45.00.
For 23 years, \$47.00.
For 24 years, \$49.00.
For 25 years, \$51.00.
For 26 years, \$53.00.
For 27 years, \$55.00.
For 28 years, \$57.00.
For 29 years, \$59.00.
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For 92 years, \$185.00.
For 93 years, \$187.00.
For 94 years, \$189.00.
For 95 years, \$191.00.
For 96 years, \$193.00.
For 97 years, \$195.00.
For 98 years, \$197.00.
For 99 years, \$199.00.
For 100 years, \$201.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not marked for a specified time will be continued, and charged accordingly. Yearly advertisers will be held strictly to advertisements pertaining to their business. All other notices will be charged at the regular rates. Excess of advertisements inserted will be charged proportionately to the number of squares bargained for. Legal advertisements inserted at the expense of the attorney ordering them, and not payable for legal proceedings, but must be paid on delivery of the affidavit. Notices inserted in the reading column, double rates. J. L. CHRISTIE, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE NO. 27.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
The Regular Communications of this Lodge is held on Tuesday Evening on or before the Full Moon.

OFFICERS:
J. L. WEIR, W. M.
GEO. A. WEIR, S. W.
J. S. WILKINSON, J. W.
G. H. GOODNOW, S. D.
T. W. JENNESS, Tyler.

OFFICIALS OF FARIBAULT COUNTY.

Sherriff W. C. ROBERTSON, Co. Atty--A. C. DENNY.
Treas--W. M. DUSTIN. Judge--AMOS PRESTON.
Auditor--A. BONWELL. Court Com--A. PRESTON.
Register--T. A. REISTER. Coroner--W. M. A. WAY.
Director of this District meets at Blue Earth City on the 1st Monday in May.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Winnebago City District.
J. H. WELCH, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J. C. EASTON.

DEALER IN LAND AND LAND WARRANTS.
LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J. W. B. WELLCOME, M. D.

Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minn.
Keeps a well-fitted, first-class Drug Store.

OZIAS C. HEALD.

Proprietor of Grapeland House, in the post office building, Grapeland, Faribault County, Minnesota, ten miles east of Winnebago City on the Wilton, Owatonna and St. Mary's route. Plenty of cold and good stabling.

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.

THE subscriber having leased the Hotel Building formerly kept by Messrs. Law & Doolittle, is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public with the best of country affords. A good bar is attached to the premises.
C. S. KIMBALL.

CLIFTON HOUSE.

Front Street, near the Levee.
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good Stabling with attentive Outlets. 1891

JO. E. WEIR.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
General Land Agent,
and Conveyancer, Winnebago City, Minnesota.
Collections made and taxes paid. Business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

MANKATO HOUSE.

Mankato, Minnesota.
BURT & LAW,
Proprietors.

ANDREW C. DUNN.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Will attend to professional business
throughout the State.
Winnebago City, Minn.

WILLARD & BARNEY.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY MINN.
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care.
Have for sale at all times, large quantities of Winnebago Trust Land, and other valuable real estate lands.
J. A. WILLARD. - 21yl - S. F. BARNEY

N. L. COON.

Physician and Surgeon,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he has permanently located among them, and now holds himself ready to attend to all business connected with his profession, promptly and at all hours.
All persons employing me are expected to settle for this same on or before the expiration of 30 days. No deviation from this rule.
Office at Moulton's Store.
N. L. COON, M. D.

H. B. JOHNSON.

Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes,
and dealer in
Leather and Findings
Repairing done to order.
Ready Made Boys' and Youth's Footwear.
Corner Holley and Moulton Streets,
Winnebago City, Minn.

CABINET MAKER!

WILLIAM BALLANDI.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Faribault County that he is prepared at all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to furnish

CHAIRS, BUREAUS, BEDSTEDS, CRIBS, What-Nots, Tables, Washstands

And in fact everything usually found in a Cabinet Ware Room.

He warrants all his work to be represented, and is confident that in both QUALITY and PRICE he can give satisfaction to his customers.

Having permanently located in this County, he hopes by strict attention to his business to deserve and retain the patronage of the people.

Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 24, 1863. 21f

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Winnebago City, that he has taken possession of the building occupied by Mr. WOLBEN on POOR above RECORD OFFICE for the purpose of opening a

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the public that all work left in my charge will be executed in the neatest and most durable manner.

EDMUND HECKMAN,
Mankato. 20yl Dec. 4th, 1863.

J. D. JONES;

Harness and Saddle Maker

Nearly opposite the CLIFTON HOUSE
MANKATO - - - - - MINN.

Keeps constantly on hand everything in the line WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Mankato, March 16 1864. 21yl

MANKATO INS. AGENCY.

HARTFORD, PHOENIX

MERCHANTS--Fire Ins. Co's.

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by
JOHN N. HALL
21yl Resident Agent.

D. BURDELL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

OF FARIBAULT COUNTY MINN.
RESIDENCE in Prescott township, but orders may be sent to Verona, Post office, with the number of section, town, and Range where the work is required to be done.
I am prepared at all times to lay out roads, town plots and in fact do all other work in the surveyor's line. 21f

CHAS. MEILBORN.

Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE,
of every variety.
Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand
WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND
ST. MANKATO MINN. 21yl

P. B. SPARROW.

Dealer in
STOVES,
Hardware, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

SIGN - OF - THE - COFFEE - POT.
MANKATO, - - 21yl - MINN.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISSEMINATE THE NERVE-CURE SYSTEM, SUPREMACY, RIGOR OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS, PHYSICAL DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 22f

Blooded Stock.

For Sale!
I HAVE one full Blood and two Half Blood Durham Bulls for sale.
A. B. BALCOM.
Verona, Feb. 23, 1864.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD Scales

OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. 33y

Blanks,

new lot of Justice blanks

Grace Malcolm.

BY PHILA H. CASE.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The wind moans fitfully over the sea--
The lone owl hoots in the dark pine tree.

The night is heavy with vapors chill,
The grey mist shivers along the hill.

The stars are burning dim in the sky,
Cold and white the moon goes by.

Colder and whiter the face of the slain,
Faded and stark on the dead battle plain.

Fair forms rigid, dear loving eyes
Staring so dreadfully up at the skies.

Grace Malcolm, with heart-full of sickening dread,
Is wandering alone 'mid the shades of the dead.

The dripping dew is chill on her hair,
Her white hands folded in mute despair;

Seeking the lover who went away,
Right noble and brave one summer day.

Went with a fervent "God bless you, dear!"
Like the chime of a silver bell, in her ear.

She has traveled many a weary mile,
But to hear one word, and to see one smile.

And in all the world, so cruel and wide,
There is no one to love Grace Malcolm beside.

Her heart seems turned to ice or stone,
As she wanders on 'mid the dead alone.

But she pauses not in her search so dear,
For love is stronger than pain and fear.

"Perhaps he is only wounded," she cries--
"And he will know me before he dies."

Then a little cheer comes into her heart--
So loath are we with our hopes to part--

"Perhaps 'twas another his captain saw fall,
Perhaps he is safe in the ranks after all!"

Oh! pitying angels help her now!
As she bends low over a young, fair brow,

And a face so terribly still and white,
All bathed in the moon's dim spectral light.

A low, despairing, anguished moan,
And her heart has turned to ice or stone.

She hugs at his side, and there--oh God!
His precious blood on the crimson sod.

She kisses his cold, white lips, and cries--
"Dear love, I will be your spirit bride."

When on the morrow, so dark and dread,
They came to bury the noble dead,

A broken basket of beautiful clay,
Beside her lover, Grace Malcolm lay.

Sayings By Josh Billings.

That, John Brown haz halted a fu days for refreshment.

That, most men had rather say a smart thing than tew dew a good one.

That, baksliding iz a big thing, espeshia on ice.

That, there iz 2 things in this life for which we are never fully prepared, and that iz twins.

That, yu kant judge a man bi his re: eggins eny more than yu kan judge his shurt bi the size ov the collar and ristbands.

That, the devil iz alwys prepared ter see company.

That, it iz treating a man like a dog tew cut him oph short in his narrative.

That, "ignorance iz bliss," ignorance of sawing wood, for instance.

That, menny will fule tew be saved simpla bekauze tha haunt got ennything few saive.

That, the virtues ov woman are awl her own, but her frailities have bin taught her.

That, dry pastors are the best for flocks: flocks of sheep i mean.

That, ingu ov genius are like eagles they liv on what the kill, while men ov talents are like crows, tha liv on what haz bin killed for them.

Thrt, some peoples are fond ov bragging about their ancestors, and their grate descent, when fack, their grate descent iz jist what's the matter ov them.

That, a woman kant keep a sekret nor let ennybody else keep one.

That, "a little larning iz a dangerous thing;" this iz az tru az it iz common.

That, it iz better tew fail in a noble enterprise than to suckseed in a mean one.

That, a grate menny folks lay bin eldikated oph from their feet.

That, luv in a woman's harte iz a good deal like a bird in a cage, open the door and the bird will fly out and never wants tew cum bak agin.

Incidents of Hancock's charge

In the terrific charge of the Second corps on the rebel works many grotesque scenes occurred. A few may be interesting to the reader. A member of the Irish brigade, after the charge, was seen making various efforts to force a cartridge into his rifle, which had become 'fouled,' i. e., the orifice had by constant firing become coated with powder, rendering the passage of the ball impossible. Addressing his commanding officer in an imploring tone, he cried, 'Shure Col. I can't load my gun!' 'Try again,' replied the Colonel, 'try hard.' He did try again and again until the perspiration stood in beads on his face, and at last, finding it impossible to force the cartridge home, drew himself up erect, and brought his piece to an 'order arms,' and with a defiant look faced the enemy. 'What are you doing?' exclaimed the astonished Colonel. 'Faith,' replied the soldier desperately, 'I'm gist after waiting for a Jonny to come up till I can knock his brains out with me musket.' Whether his desire to annihilate the celebrated organ of some unfortunate 'Greyback' was gratified, the Colonel did not remain to see.

Frequently the muskets of our men were swept from their grasp by the leaden storm which was poured upon them from the rebel line as they advanced, but, undaunted, they still pushed forward like a resistless torrent, using as their weapons stones, broken guns, and every obtainable missile.

Many who had no arms were obliged to stoop up hand fulls of thick mud and dash it into the faces of the men in the works, who, while endeavoring to remove it from their eyes, found themselves tightly grappled and marching toward the rear. In surrendering, many of the rebel officers stood upon the punctilio of rank, arrogantly refusing to deliver their swords except to officers of equal rank. In the confusion and frenzy of the charge, but little attention was paid to these small matters of military etiquette, and rebel captains, majors, and colonels were frequently hurried unceremoniously to the rear by privates, half crazy with delight at their capture.--New York Tribune.

Hard on the Minister.

A minister was traveling in the back woods, and spying a cabin, entered on a mission of mercy. The lady of the house (she being present alone, and rightly judging his errand,) when she saw him approaching seized the Bible, and when he entered, was to all intents, busily engaged in perusing the volume. He noticed, however, that she held the letters reversed, or in other words upside down. After the usual courtesies, the minister inquired what she was reading.

"Oh, 'bout the old prophets," was the evidently self-satisfactory reply.

"It is very edifying to read the sufferings of Christ," said the minister.

"And so that good man is dead, is he?" asked the matron, evidently getting somewhat interested.

"Certainly he is."

"Well, that's just the way. I've seen at John a long time to get him to take the newspapers, but he wont. Every body in the world might die, an we not get to hear a word 'bout it," said the woman in a rapid tone.

"Ah, woman, you are in the dark," said the preacher, with an elongated face.

"Yes, I know we are. I've been at John a long time to put a window in the fur end of the house," said the woman, "but he wont do that either."

"I perceive that you are weak in knowledge."

"I know I am weak, and I guess if you'd had the bilious fever, and been takin' saxafra and catarract pills as long as I have, you'd be weak too," replied the woman in rather an angry tone of voice, and half an octave higher than usual.

There is a great deal of dying for love now-a-days, but it is generally of the whiskers.

The Indian troubles near Spirit Lake.

Mankato Record 21st.

From Mr. Palmer, a citizen of Jackson county, Minnesota, we have obtained the following particulars of a fight between two soldiers and eight or ten Indians, near Peterson, Clay county Iowa. Company I Sixth Iowa cavalry, is stationed in Northern Iowa, with headquarters at Easterville. Small squads of this company are stationed at Spirit Lake, Peterson, and Cherokee.

On Sunday last Sergeant Whitlock, and private McKinley, of the Garrison at Peterson, were out on a scouting expedition, and when returning, within two miles of Peterson, they were confronted by an Indian, who fired at Whitlock, the ball grazing his forehead. Seven others then stepped out and fired, frightening the horse which threw him. One large Indian, in advance of the others, attacked W. with a knife, stabbing him in the back and left arm. W. clinched with the Indian took the knife from him and killed him. By this time Whitlock got his revolver out, with which he shot another Indian, finishing him with the knife.

A third Indian had attacked Whitlock, and was about striking him over the head with a gun or club, when McKinley, who had gone in pursuit of the Sergeant's horse, returned and shot the Indian, killing him. The others made their escape. McKinley then placed Whitlock on his horse and rode in the direction of the post, but he was so much exhausted from loss of blood and over exertion, that he fainted when within several hundred yards of the garrison. His comrades, however, carried him in, and dressed his wounds which are considered dangerous. On Monday the Sergeant was better.

On Sunday afternoon of the fight, two soldiers and two citizens, went out to the place where the fight occurred, and they saw four Indians, who immediately scattered for the timber into which the whites did not consider it safe to follow them.

Sergeant Whitlock is represented as a very powerful man, and of great personal courage, as manifested in the fight.

Peterson, in the vicinity of which the above fight occurred, is in Clay county, about 45 miles west of south from Spirit Lake, which latter point is from 90 to 100 miles from Mankato.

Brackets' battalion arrived at Spirit Lake the day the fight occurred, and camped the same night about five miles south of the lake. Its course was in the direction of Peterson and it was enroute for that place on Monday, when the intelligence first reached it. We doubt not that the Major sent a detachment forward arriving at Peterson before troops from Spirit Lake could reach there.

One Sound Man.

The Provost Marshal of the 8th District of Kentucky having called on these he had enrolled to show cause for exemption, a host of weakly brethren and rebel sympathizers flocked to his office to get excused. It will be seen by the following letter, however, that he is likely to get one sound man out of the lot:

"Provost Marshall--

I have no broken limbs. I have no chronic diseases, such as "inflammatory rheumatism," chronic inflammation of the stomach," white swellings," &c. I am not blind in either eye. I am not knock kneed. I am not bandy shanked. I am not bow-legged. I have no bad teeth, and can bite off a carriage. I stand straight on my posterior joints.

I have never been so fortunate as to be a member of the sympathizing party in Madison. I have no impediment in my speech. I am neither near-sighted nor far-sighted.

I can hear well; I can hear the ring of a musket as well the ring of a silver dollar. In short, I am sound in mind and limb. I am about 28 years old. I am a housekeeper, and have a wife (a good Union woman) and no children

living. I am a citizen of Madison Co. Ky., from which you want 239 soldiers. I am as brave as any man who is no braver than I am. One of my legs is as long as the other, and both are long enough to run well. I am not for the "last man and the last dollar," "nigger or no nigger," especial "the last man." If you have a good musket mark ed "U. S." send it down and I am ready to bear it in defence of the Union. I am no foreigner, and claim all the papers that entitle me "to go in."

Words that had the Bark on.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives, in its letter relative to the late Mr. Rives, the following:

REMINISCENCES OF GEN. JACKSON.

Mr. Rives was a worshipper of Gen. Jackson, with whom he was on the most intimate terms, as publisher of 'The Globe,' then edited by Mr. Blair, and the acknowledged 'organ' of Old Hickory. No man was better acquainted with the eventful administration of Gen. Jackson than Mr. Rives was, and I have sat in his office hour after hour, listening to his reminiscences. Among these were the attempt made at different times by Van Buren, Attorney General B. F. Butler and others, to 'tone down' and modify Jackson's messages and proclamations. On one occasion--it was in the message of Dec. 8, 1835 on the French indemnity--Gen. Jackson had written:

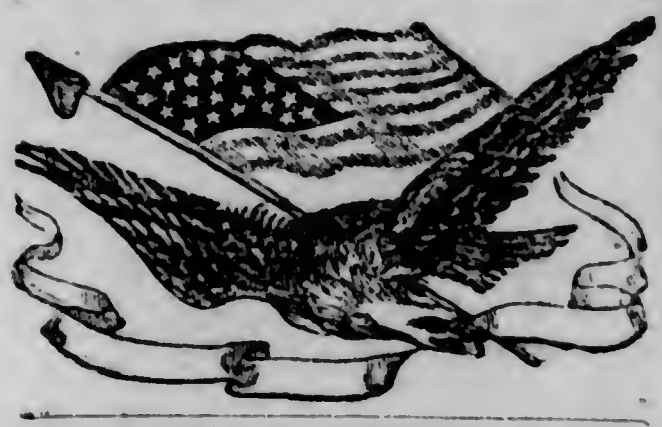
"The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me, for the statement of truth, and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principle on which our institutions have been framed."

I was waiting for the Globe's copy of the message," said Mr. Rives, 'chatting with the General,' who was smoking his pipe, when Major Donnellson, his private secretary, came in, and read the page or more of manuscript which the Cabinet had substituted for this sentence.

It was late on Sunday night, and Congress was to meet next morning. When Major Donnellson had read the substituted sentence, the General said: "Now read it again." It was read a second time, and he then rose, paced the floor stopped, and said: "Strike all that out sir, and put back what I wrote. That's what I meant, and by God, that's what my message shall say." The alterations were made, and I have the original copy to show that it was so; 'The words omitted,' Mr. Rives went on to remark, 'were milk and water; but those retained HAD THE BARK ON.'

SETTLED.--John Danders, a country blacksmith, the husband of a young wife, had labored long and become wealthy, having the custom of all the farmers around. When he was on his death bed, he called his wife Janet, to him.

THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

JUNE 8, 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY, Editor.

In answer to the oft repeated inquiries, "where are the Homesteads mostly taken?" we would reply that during the month of May there were taken under the Homestead Law at the Land Office in this place, 25,555 acres. Of this amount 14,720 acres were located in Faribault county, and 4,960 acres in Martin county. These two counties are certainly getting their share of the emigration to the District. And why not? We do not believe there are two other counties in the State that offer superior inducements to emigrants, and from the way people are crowding into them, we think a good many beside ourselves are of the same opinion. Of the amount of homestead land taken in May, in Faribault county 2,240 acres lie in the township of Lura; 2,360 in the township of Minnesota Lake; and 1,920 acres in the township of Barber, showing that rather more than half of the emigration for the past month to this county has settled in these three towns. There are half a dozen towns more, just as good when all the land in them is gone.

The Union National Convention met yesterday in Baltimore to put in nomination a candidate for the next Presidency. We shall no doubt have the pleasure of announcing next week, the re-nomination by said convention of Abraham Lincoln by acclamation. And when so nominated all the Copper heads this side of tophet, can't defeat him. The Southerners bolted the Union because Lincoln was elected President and it would be doing them a gross injustice not to compel them to submit to a four years peaceful term of his administration. From present indications there will be no opposition to the nomination of Mr. Lincoln in the convention.

It is an humiliating sight to see the commanding officer of a body of troops so drunk that he can hardly keep his seat in the saddle. When those in command set such an example, why should not the privates follow suit? No other reason that we know of except their good sense. Why is it that some men reasonably temperate cannot join the army as an officer without becoming drunkards is beyond our comprehension. We suppose, however it is on the same principle as when a temperance lecturer keeps tavern, he must sell whiskey. It must be in the "regulations." Its against principle, but they must follow the custom. Shame on such custom. We wish every man that gets drunk was obliged by law to slobber on the man who sells him the liquor, the said seller being tied to him for that purpose, until he gets sober. Its no more than justice that those who originate nuisances should enjoy them.

The following are the words of the Hon. Mr. Long, of Ohio, used in his great speech in congress, for which the abolition majority of the House attempted to expel him:

"I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former."

All men not abolitionists, would agree with Mr. L."

We clip the above from the Chatfield Democrat. As its Editor has just been elected to help represent the Minnesota Democracy in the Chicago Convention we presume it is in point to print it as proof of the general drift of Democracy in general, and of Minnesota Democracy in particular. We are not informed whether the Democracy of Faribault county are prepared to endorse these disunion sentiments, but as we believe they participated in the State Convention which delegated the writer of the above, to act for them in the Chicago convention, we presume most, if not all of them, can swallow the disunion pill. Can any man who really loves his country and desires it to be saved, follow the lead of the writer of the above atrocious sentiments?

Dead Body Found.

One year ago last March a man by the name of Cooley left Lansing in Mower county to come to the Land Office to enter land, and has not since been heard from. Hand-bills were posted by his friends, but no trace could be discovered of what had become of him. Last week Friday some land hunters in the township of Lura, discovered the remains of a man lying on the prairie. His clothes were in a state of preservation, although nothing but the skeleton remained of the once living form. Upon examining the clothes, two pocket books were found and a watch, both uninjured, as also the money in the pocket books. It is supposed that the unfortunate man, was caught out in a snow storm and perished from the cold. The persons who found the body collected the neighbors, and the body was properly buried on Sunday last. Papers were found in the pocket book showing, we believe, that the name of the unfortunate man was Leroy Cooley.

The Chatfield Democrat copies approvingly, the article of the St. Peter Statesman about us, wherein the Statesman says the Copperheads are treated by Union men, just as Christ was by the Jews, the cry being, "crucify him! crucify him!" We suppose in this interesting tableaux the Statesman man is to represent Christ, while the Democrat man large as one of the two thieves. While we do not admire the sacrilege and impudence of the position taken by the Statesman, we cannot but think the secondary position assumed for him of the Democrat, is exceedingly appropriate. We could make the tableaux much more fitting, to wit: Let Jeff Davis hang as the central sacred victim of Union wrath, but flank his rebel ship with these two editors. That would indeed be a lovely tableaux to look upon.

The bill which had passed the Senate granting lands to aid in the construction of a Railroad, from Austin to Mankato, has been defeated in the House. This is sensible. If any more lands are granted by Congress in this part of the State, they should be granted to build a road from La Crosse to the Western boundary of the State, through the Southern tier of counties. If our Mankato friends get the Transit and Minnesota Valley roads, as seems now certain, that should do them. Let other counties and sections of the State have an outlet.

The enormous sum of \$500,000,000 a year must be raised by taxation. Is this the entertainment the people were invited to, when they were asked to vote for Abraham Lincoln?—Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

No, it was not. This entertainment was spread and forced upon the people by the Southern leaders of the Democratic party, who because they had been outvoted at an election, resolved to break up the Union. And no Southern traitor did more to help spread this entertainment you white about, than your own eternally damned townsman, James Buchanan.

Judges Flandrau and Atwater of the Supreme Court of this State are about leaving for Nevada. There is to be an election of Judges this fall to take the place of these men and knowing as they do, that there is no chance for their reelection, they wisely decide to emigrate. "That's what's the matter."

P. B. Sparrow Esq., of Mankato, whose place of business is but a few rods from the Mankato House, has on hand all kinds of Agricultural tools needed by farmers. Farmers from Faribault or Martin county needing any thing in his line should not fail to give him a call when they go to Mankato. He can suit them both in quality and price.

We see by a published Meteorological statement in the St. Paul Pioneer, that during the month of May, 1864, the depth of water falling in rain was forty-seven hundredths of an inch. In 1863 during the same month, the depth was two inches and eighty-seven hundredths.

As an item of news we see going the rounds of the papers that Gen. McClellan says it is his opinion that Gen. Grant will take Richmond. Yes that is the general opinion. The fact is Gen. Grant has not been since he took command of the army of the Potomac, spending months before fortifications defended with wooden guns as Gen. McClellan did at Manassas.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York May 30. [Special to Times.] Grant's reconnaissance on Wednesday showed the rebels in full force and holding a powerful position in our immediate front, somewhat in advance of Little River. The ground was also very favorable to him and he had occupied every hour in fortifying. Driven back from here even an elaborately prepared line of the South Anna to fall back upon. Grant therefore determined to re-cross the North Anna swinging round to the left over the Pamunky, and leave Lee to enjoy his position.

A cavalry demonstration made a strong diversion on the enemy, while Grant's movements took place, which proved successful. When this was accomplished the rebels were taken completely by surprise.

The Herald's correspondent says a wounded rebel officer says their loss in the late battles will reach 30,000.

Philadelphia, May 30. The Inquirer has a dispatch dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, en route to Richmond, Hanover Ferry, May 27, 6 a. m., stating the whole army is again in motion, Hancock is in advance, followed by the right. General Warren is just joining us, having bro't over the rear on our former right wing over the North Anna. Burnside will cross at County Ridge and bring up our rear.

The army moves with a celerity never known before. We will make 20 miles before night.

Sheridan is ahead scouring the country. Lee evidently thought we were endeavoring to turn his left and give battle on the north side of the South Anna; but he is out-generaled, and by night we will be within four hours march of Richmond. Once getting Lee in his works we go round his flank and into his rear. The whole country hereabouts is planted with corn. Pasture is very fine. We sweep all before us. Horses, cattle, mules and contrabands all fall into our train.

Washington, May 31, 4 p. m. To General Dix:

We have dispatches from General Grant down to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

There seemed, the dispatch says, to be some prospect of Lee's making a stand north of the Chickahominy. His forces were on the Mechanicsville road south of Tolapomny creek, between that stream and Howe's store; his right resting on Shady Grove. Dispositions for an attack were being made by Gen. Grant. Wilson's cavalry had been ordered to destroy the railroad bridges over the Little River and South Anna and break up the roads from those rivers to two miles Southwest of Howe's store, where the headquarters of our army were established.

There is as yet no telegraphic communication with Washington.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, May 30, 8 A. M., reports no change in the position of the armies.

No intelligence from any other quarter has been received by this Department.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Governor Lewis: The Department has received dispatches from Gen. Grant dated 6 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday morning his advanced corps was attacked by the enemy, who after a sharp short and decisive contest was repulsed.

Gen. Warren, at the date of the dispatch, held a position within seven miles of Richmond.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Washington, June 1—7:30 A. M. To Gen. Dix: Have nothing from General Grant later than yesterday at 6 A. M.

An unofficial dispatch received here at 4 this morning, dated yesterday at Kingston, represents that Major Hopkins, of Gen. Stoneman's staff, came from the front this p. m., says rebels attacked at 7:30 this morning, and at 10 o'clock the affair was over. The enemy was repulsed, and our line reached to the railroad at Marietta. To accomplish this object has been for several days the purpose of Gen. Sherman's movements. Additional forces and ample supplies can reach him.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

New York, May 30.—The Commercial letter from Butler's army of the 28th, says an expedition of some mag-

nitude is about starting, but its destination remains a secret. Two or three days will determine it.

New York, June 1. A Herald dispatch from Edinburgh, Shenandoah Valley, says a reconnaissance in force found the enemy 4,000 strong in front of us. Very little skirmishing up to this time.

The Herald's 9th corps dispatch says Ledlie's reconnaissance Tuesday evening was of incalculable benefit. It misled the rebels into the belief that we intended to cut their army in two and oblige them to concentrate in the center so that our right and left obtained an advantageous position.

A Tribune dispatch from Hunter's army says one of our wagon trains was fired on last Tuesday by guerrillas. One of the guerrillas was killed. Gen. Hunter ordered two houses of two prominent secessionists to be burned, which was done as a warning.

Fortress Monroe, May 31.—Lieut. Gen. Grant's communication with the White House is complete and all works well.

Richmond papers of the 30th have been received here. They have changed their views with regard to the military ability of General Grant and say they have been underrating him. They say he is smarter than they had dreamed of, and manifest some fears in regard to the safety of Lee or rather as to his success in repelling the Yankee army.

A messenger from Gen. Grant reports that on Monday morning our army had reached Mechanicsville with but little opposition.

Gen. Sheridan has routed the enemy's cavalry at all points and captured many prisoners. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville.

L A T E S T .

New York, June 1.—The Cahawba from New Orleans May 25, has arrived. The New Orleans papers contain nothing of Banks or Canby's movements.

The Tribune's Matamoros letter says that refugees from Austin, Texas represent that with the exception of some 600 men under Colonel Ford there is no effective rebel force left in that State.

Texas papers state that there were 2,000 rebels at Ringgold in barracks, designing an attack on Brownsville.

Washington, June 2—9:30 p. m. To Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.

A dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Grant, dated at Bethesda Church, seven o'clock this morning, has just been received. It states that yesterday afternoon an attack was ordered on our left at Cold Harbor by the 6th corps, and the troops under Smith, Warren, Burnside and Hancock were being held in readiness to advance in their respective fronts.

The attack was made with spirit about five p. m., continuing till after dark, and resulting in our carrying the enemy's works on the right of the 6th corps, where we still hold them, and also the first line in front of Smith.

The latter, however, was commanded in the rear, which made those carried untenable. The enemy made repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in the main assault, but were repulsed with loss in every instance.

Several hundred prisoners were taken, but cannot say what number, nor estimate neither our own or the enemy's casualties.

During the night the enemy made several assaults to regain what they had lost, but failed.

No dispatch from any other quarter have reached this Department to-day.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

New York, June 3. Herald's 5th corps correspondent says of the battle of Monday 6 p. m. that when the enemy assaulted our line it was a general and sudden attack. That they advanced in two lines of battle and with a heavy stampede line simultaneous with their opening volley of musketry, cannon and solid shot and shell from the angry mouths of a score or more of cannon. Firm and unshaken stood our men. The rebels shot too high.

Our men coolly waited to return fire. It was a most murderous volley. The assaulted column were staggered and fell back. Our artillery, which had been in position, opened a responsive to the enemy's cannon. Assault after assault was made by the desperate foe, but each time our troops hurled him back. Upon Gen. Crawford's division the assaults were more repeated and fiercer. The enemy sought to turn his left but each time were handsomely re-

pulsed, and more than special glory was won by the men meeting and repelling these assaults.

The Pennsylvania Reserves behaved magnificently in the division, and holding the extreme left was Gen. Lockwood and his troops, most of them for the first time under fire. They behaved like veterans.

Col. Kitchings' brigade of heavy artillery stood their ground with the resoluteness of veterans. The brigade alone captured eighty prisoners. The contest closed with our having driven the enemy as stated above and recouping the battle ground.

Washington, May, 31, 8 p. m. Maj. Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, at Howe's shop, has just been received. It is as follows:

The enemy came over on our left last evening and attacked us. They were easily repulsed, and with very considerable slaughter.

To relieve Gen. Warren, who was on the left, speedily, Gen. Meade ordered an attack by the balance of our lines. Gen. Hancock was the only one who received the order in time to make the attack. Before dark, he drove the enemy from his entrenched skirmish line and still holds it. I have no report of our losses, but suppose them to be light.

Washington, May 31.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler:

Yesterday all day heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville.

Six refugees from Richmond report that Grant was on the Mechanicsville turnpike, fourteen miles from Richmond, yesterday; that they heard firing and that Grant was driving Lee.

A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday, while she was in Richmond, to see whether the city should be surrendered or burned.

The Mayor advocated surrender, and was put in Castle Thunder.

The enemy attacked our lines yesterday and were repulsed today. All day they have been demonstrating against our works on Spring Hill on the eastern bank of the Appotomak but were repulsed.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

New York, June 3.—The expedition up Ashpo river, Florida, under Gen. Birney, had been unsuccessful, owing to disobedience of orders by a pilot.

The steamer Boston got aground and was riddled by a rebel battery. Several men were killed and drowned, and the boat was burned to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels. Some 90 horses and money belonging to the 4th Massachusetts cavalry were lost.

Report of the North-Western Commission for March and April, 1864.

The above Report has been received by which we learn that the receipts of the Commission during the months of March and April were 4,124 boxes and packages of sanitary supplies, and \$4,444.57 in money. The shipments for the same time were 6,157 packages, which were sent mainly to Knoxville, Chattanooga, Cairo, and other points down the Mississippi, while the expenditures were \$14,648 64. Over \$10,000 of this amount were expended for hospital supplies, about \$550 for clerk hire, fuel, stationery and other office expenses, while the balance went for purchases for the Cairo Soldier's Home, baggage, fare of nurses, sick soldiers, and other like expenses.

The Report is unusually full and interesting for these last two months. It contains a variety of matter—acknowledgments of sanitary stores from soldiers in the field, with their names attached—a statement of the present needs of the Commission—satisfactory answers to the questions, "What becomes of the money raised by the Sanitary Commission?" "How are Sanitary stores distributed in the Army of the Cumberland?" "Do soldiers receive the stores sent them?" &c. Testimonials from surgeons, chaplains and army correspondents, concerning the faithful distribution of sanitary stores among the soldiers—the report of the Vice President of the commission who has made a late tour of observation through the Army of the Cumberland, and cuts of the Cairo Soldier's Home, with a brief history of its operations. The Report is well worthy a reading, and satisfactorily disposes of several knotty points concerning the Commission, which have occasioned no little speculation.

Soldiers, see to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies; Cholera, Fever, and Bowel Complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops used no other medicines. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents per box, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

ON TO RICHMOND!

Just received, a new and complete assortment of

GROCERIES!!

R. H. HARDSON & DEUDON

HAVING formed a Co-Partnership in the Grocery and Mercantile business, are now offering in Richardson's Market Block,

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINNESOTA.

One of the best selected, varied and most extensive assortment of Goods in their line

Ever imported into Faribault County,

Which they are selling to the People of the Blue Earth Valley cheaper than Mankato or any other man.

In the

GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

Their facilities for supplying the wants of the people of this immense region are on a scale to warrant the fullest satisfaction.

We offer to the citizens of Faribault and Martin Counties the finest stock of

Groceries and

Provisions

FRESH OYSTERS

Fresh Meat,

GREEN & DRIED

FRUITS,

TOBACCO & CIGARS

TEAS & COFFEES,

SUGARS,

Wines & Liquors

Ever brought to this market.

Also a complete assortment of

HARDWARE!

CASH BUYERS

WILL

consult their own interests

BY CALLING, EXAMINING AND PURCHASING

From our VARIED AND EXTENSIVE AS-

SORTMENT.

We have the

Facilities and Determination

to sell Goods as cheap as any house West of the

Mississippi.

Pay Cash for Wheat, Oats, Corn,

Pork, Hides, Butter and Eggs.

RICHARDSON & DEUDON.

Winnebago City, Nov. 7, 1863.

24

JUST RECEIVED!

NEWGOODS.

New Goods!

MOULTON & WELCH,

Have received their

FALL & WINTER

Stock of Goods,

And ask all want of ANY THING at REASONABLE

RATES to give them a call.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Minnesota, and therefore invite the people of the Blue Earth Valley to call and examine them.

Style & Quality

of our

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of POPLINS, MERINOS, PARA-

MATTAS, TRIM CLOTHS, ALPACAS, DELAINES,

WOOL PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, TABLE

CLOTHS, CHAMBRAYS, TOWELS, HOSIERY, BALMORALS,

HOOPSKIRTS, LADIES' GLOVES, HOODS,

SOFTAGS, RUBBING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,

SATINETTES, FLANNELS, SHEETING, SHIRTINGS,

TICKINGS, AND DENIMS, &c., &c., &c., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

We have also a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes

HATS & CAPS,

Drugs,

And in fact everything usually found in a first class

country store.

Our Goods of all kinds have been carefully selected in the Eastern Market, and need not to be seen to be appreciated by good judges! The Ladies will please remember that it is a particular pleasure for us to show our goods. They will all bear inspection either as to QUALITY or as to PRICE.

GIVE US A CALL!

Winnebago City, Minn.,

Oct. 26, 1858.

The Free Homestead.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15 1864.

NO. 23

J. E. JONES, Publisher & Proprietor.

Terms--One Dollar and Fifty Cents--Invariably in Advance.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Office in the Fourth River Block Building, next door to the Land Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, in advance, \$1.50

Five years, in advance, \$7.50

Single copies, 5 cents each.

Advertisements, by the square, 10 cents per line.

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CABINET MAKER.

WILLIAM BALLANDI.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Winnebago City that he is prepared at all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to furnish:

CHAIRS, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, CRISLS.

What-Nots, Tables, Washstands

And in fact everything usually found in a Cabinet Maker's Shop.

He warrants all his work to be well represented, and is confident that he can give satisfaction to his customers.

Having permanently located in this County, he hopes by strict attention to his business to deserve and retain the patronage of the people.

Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 30, 1863. 201

NE W

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Winnebago City, that he has taken possession of the building occupied by Mr. WOLFE, on the corner of the Main and Third Streets, for the purpose of opening a

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

Having had several years' experience in one of the largest establishments in the State, he is confident that he can give satisfaction to his customers.

He is confident that he can give satisfaction to his customers.

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SELECT POETRY.

Hunter on Secessionists.—2

Model circular.

A copy of the following circular was sent by G. N. Hunter to about thirty of the prominent secessionists in the Shenandoah Valley:

Headquarters Department West Virginia. In the Field, Valley of Shenandoah, May 24, 1864. Sir:—You have been reported to me with evidence that you are one of the leading secession sympathizers in this valley, and that you countenance and aid the bushwhackers and guerrillas who infest the woods and mountains of this region, swooping out on the roads to plunder and out age loyal residents, filling upon and firing into the helpless wagon trains, and as assuming soldiers of this command who may chance to be placed in exposed positions. These practices are not recognized by the laws of war of any civilized nation, nor are the persons engaged therein entitled to any other treatment than that due by the universal code of justice to pirates, murderers, and other outlaws.

But in the difficulties of the country, the secret aid and information given to these bushwhackers by persons of your class, and the more important occupation of the roads under my command, it is impossible to chase, arrest, and punish these common marauders as they deserve. Without the continued help given to them by the rebel residents of the valley, they could not support themselves for a week. You are spies upon our movements, abusing the clemency which has protected your persons and property, while loyal citizens of the United States are being with the rebel lines are invariably plundered of all they may possess, imprisoned, and in some cases put to death. It is from you and your families and neighbors that these bandits receive food, clothing, ammunition, and information; and it is from their secret hidingplaces in your houses, barns, and woods, that they issue on their missions of pillage and murder.

You are, therefore, hereby notified that for every train fired upon, or soldiers of the Union wounded or assassinated by bushwhackers in any neighborhood within the reach of my cavalry, the houses and other property of every secession sympathizer residing within a circuit of five miles from the place of the outrage, shall be destroyed by fire, and that for all public property taken or destroyed by these marauders, an assessment of five times the value of such property will be made upon the secession sympathizers residing within a circuit of ten miles around the point at which the offense was committed. The payment of this assessment will be enforced by the troops of the department, who will seize and hold in close military custody the persons assessed, until such payment shall have been made. This provision will also be applied to make good, from the secessionists in every neighborhood, five times the amount of any loss suffered by loyal citizens of the United States from the action of the bushwhackers whom you encourage.

If you desire to avoid the consequences herein set forth, you will notify your guerrilla and bushwhacker friends, to withdraw from that portion of the Valley within my lines, and to join, if they desire to fight, for the rebellion, the regular army of the secession army in my front or elsewhere. You will have none but yourselves to blame for the consequences that will certainly ensue, if these evil-doers are permitted to continue. This circular is not sent to you for the reason that you have been singled out as a peculiar offender, but because you are believed to furnish the ready means of communication with the rebel army, and to be a leader in the rebellion.

D. HUNTER.

"Why did I speak between you and the pit?" asked a Sabbath school teacher of his class. "Because," replied one of the boys, "they thought it a good opening for a young man."

With fingers weary and white, With eyelids drooping and sweet, A woman sat, in unwomanly state, Still gazing into the street.— Flirt! Flirt! Flirt!

In silence ever inert, And now, with a voice of woful pitch, She sang the "Song of the Flirt."

Flirt! Flirt! Flirt! While the gas is burning bright, And flirt—flirt—flirt.

Till I spend a sleepless night, Oh! to be a slave, Chained down in this world of care, Where a woman, her soul must never save, Dress—dress—dress.

Till the brain is feverish hot, Dress—dress—dress.

Till I wish that I lived not, Curl, and rattle, and flourish, Flourish, and rattle, and curl, Till over my toilet I say, alas! Oh! men with horses dear! Oh! men with merehous and chink! I am laughing and this gaily, For a single moment to think, Flirt—flirt—flirt.

In moonbeams, gaslight, and day, Having at once, a feelings heart, And throwing my own away, But why do I talk of man, That creature of self alone, I cannot see at his dandy shape, It seems so like my own— It seems so like my own, because of the haste I keep, "Oh God! that dress should be so dear, And both and soul so cheap!" Flirt—flirt—flirt!

My labor never's over: And what are its wages? A weary head, A stooping form—yes, more— This burdened heart, and this restless life— A gallant, a look of hair: And a brain so near that I almost fear, There's naught but falsehood there! Flirt—flirt—flirt!

From weary clime to clime: Flirt—flirt—flirt.

As prisoner work for crime: Care, and Fashion and Pride, Pride and Fashion, and Care, Till the heart is sick, and the brain benumbed, Of all this dazzling glare. Flirt—flirt—flirt!

In the chill December light; And flirt—flirt—flirt.

When the weather is warm and bright: While on my head the stars, In silent beauty gleam, As if to show that on earth, "Things are not what they seem," Oh! but to breathe the breath Of Truth and Happiness sweet, With heaven above my head, And the earth beneath my feet, For only one short hour, To feel as I ought to feel, Flirt—flirt—flirt!

Flirt—flirt—flirt! Flirt—flirt—flirt! Flirt—flirt—flirt!

Flirt—flirt—flirt! Flirt—flirt—flirt! Flirt—flirt—flirt!

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THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

JUNE 15, 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY, Editor.

Union Presidential Ticket for 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

We have the pleasure of hoisting to day the names of the nominees of the Union Convention for President and Vice President. With a unanimity unparalleled in the history of Conventions, Abraham Lincoln has been re-nominated to fill the presidential chair, and without the shadow of a doubt the people at the polls will ratify his nomination with a corresponding unanimity.

The choice of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee for Vice President is also peculiarly appropriate. We all remember how manfully he stood during the dark days that preceded the breaking out of this rebellion battling in Congress against the plotters of the infernal scheme. And from those days until the present, he has remained firm in the faith and a steadfast worker in the national cause. Very sensible indeed then is this act of the national convention in placing upon the ticket with "Old Abe," the fearless uncompromising Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. Since the election of Washington for his first term, there never has been a time when there was less need for argument to show that this ticket should be successful, than now. Every loyal man "falls in" to its support as naturally as he cheers when victory is telegraphed from our armies in the field. Every loyal man knows that the defeat of this ticket would be the cause of more rejoicing in the rebel camps than a victory over Gen. Grant, and therefore every loyal man who does not desire to give Aid and Comfort to the enemy comes heartily to its support. The Copperheads will without doubt put a ticket opposed to this in the field but it is any one so foolish as to suppose that it can be successful in a single State? How absurd the idea that any nation will vote to aid and encourage those wretches who not only plot its destruction, but are in open rebellion seeking its overthrow. And is it not aid and encouragement to the rebels, to endorse the platform of the Copperheads, which may be set down in the language of that blatant copperhead Long of Ohio, as their side of the argument, as follows:

"I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former."

Under all the specious pretences of loyalty made by the Copperheads or that may be made hereafter by them there lies the gist of their argument, and whoever believes that sort of doctrine to be right, should vote the Copperhead ticket. But on the contrary the gist of the Union platform is what this same Andrew Johnson enunciated in the Senate of the U. S., February 6th 1861, as follows: "For the Union I have stood, and for it I will continue to stand, I care not from whence the blows come; some will find before this thing is over, that while there are blows to be given there are blows to receive, and if the emblem of Union borne by Washington, shall be struck from the Capitol and trailed in the dust, I want no more glorious grave than to be interred in the tomb of the Union."

Is it not fitting that the Southern Statesman who in the dark days of 1861, stood by Abraham Lincoln as a legally elected President, and thus boldly spoke for the Union, should be with Abraham Lincoln, one of the Union standard bearers in 1864, when it has become demonstrated on many a hard fought field, that the old flag shall not be trailed in the dust, and still fur-

ther demonstrated in the language of another Tennessee patriot, that the "Union must and shall be preserved." There is indeed no doubt about the endorsement of such a ticket by the people. The enthusiasm which unanimously at Baltimore placed this ticket in nomination, will, we believe, be answered in November by a unanimity at the polls unparalleled in the history of this country.

Hurray, then, for OLD ABE and ANDY JOHNSON, the next President and Vice President of the United States.

The following table shows the number of men drafted in each County of the Southern District of the State.

Blue Earth County	5
Brown	1
Dodge	10
Faribault	5
Fillmore	8
Freeborn	31
Jackson	843
Houston	31
Le Sueur	820
Mower	93
Olmsted	28
Rice	86
Steele	11
Sibley	152
Scott	133
Waseca	27
Watsonwan	1
Renville	1
Redwood	1
Winona	168
Total	1509

The 6th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers has been ordered South and was to have left Fort Snelling yesterday. We see it announced that several Companies of the 30th Wis. has arrived in the State to take its place. We suppose Gen. Sibley and Co. could if they pleased give a reason why it is necessary to have troops in the State that the Minnesota troops are not as good as any. The sending the 6th Minnesota out and bringing 30th Wis. in simply amounts to a big bill for Uncle Sam to foot of useless transportation! Who is responsible for this stupidity? Is it Pope, or Sibley, or both?

The following is the list of men in this County drafted at Rochester last week.

Faribault County.	
MARPLES	
Henry T. Welch	Chas Pease
John Parmiston	Avagats Karpfer
Gilan Barber	Chas Marples
SELLEY.	
Willard Seeley	Mathew Ottum

The Messrs. Fairbanks are making sixteen of their largest Hopper Scales for an Elevator now being built in St. Louis, which will be the first one in that city, and also a similar number for an Elevator which the Michigan Southern R. R. are now building in Detroit. These will be among the largest and finest Elevators in the country, and show something of the improvements making at different points of handling the immense grain crop of the West.

We neglected to notice last week, the very liberal donation of A. D. Mason Esq., to the Ladies Aid Society, of four tickets on his stage line from this place to Mankato, which sold for ten dollars. This would bring the amount raised, up to something over \$411. Mr. M. will please excuse our oversight.

See notice of agricultural meeting to be held at Moultons Hall on the 25th of June in another column. The Fair we understand is to be held this year at this place. If the farmers take hold of the matter as they should, and probably will do, this fair will be creditable to the County.

Southwestern Minnesota

A Correspondent of the St. Paul Press, writing from the Des Moines river under date of May, 14th, gives the following interesting description of southwestern Minnesota:

Following up the valley of the Blue Earth, passing the Falls of the Minneapocopa, which surpass even Minnehaha in beauty, crossing the clear streams and fine valley of the Watonwan, we forded the Blue Earth for the last time near Winnebago City, and ascending the western bluff we looked forth, when the great prairie stretching away westward to the Missouri without intermission, destitute of timber save the scattered groves bordering the larger lakes and that fringing the waters of the "Big Sioux" and "Au Japnes."

Yet, naked and bald as the prospect is, so far as wood is concerned, the prairie for ten miles out is dotted with well built houses, and finally, as the timber of the Blue Earth grows dim in the distance, the hastily constructed cabins of the squatter marks the line of the unclaimed lands.

For a space we were out of sight of

both timber and houses, and for the first time we are impressed with a just idea of the peculiar features of the march we have undertaken. At last upon gaining the summit of a high ridge, the roofs of new cabins glisten in the sunlight in front. We wonder what could have induced settlement at such remote points but reaching the top of a still higher ridge, which has bounded the horizon in our front for miles back, the lakes, groves, and well settled vicinity of the "Chain Lakes" lays before us, and our curiosity is set at rest. The timber, good soil, and fine scenery of these lakes have had much to do in advancing its settlement.

At Fairmont, or "central chain," we strike the first of the cordon of posts designed to protect the frontier from the incursions of the Sioux, and reaching from Fort Ridgely to the Missouri river.

The stockade at Fairmont is located on an eminence overlooking the lake, is constructed of earth and logs, with palisaded bastions loop-holed for small arms, and was evidently built in great haste, when laborers and tools were scarce.

From Chain Lakes the timber of Ikmanipidan—our next camping place—was indistinctly made out. The road between the two lakes was bad, and our heavily loaded teams often stalled. Ikmanipidan lays on the State line, and is the largest, and decidedly the prettiest lake between the Des Moines and Blue Earth. We camped early on the shores of the lake, which was quickly lined with visitors, who with long lines and rods were soon taking in the pickerel with considerable success.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Homestead.

Mr. Editor:

We've beat 'em! Yes sir-e, we did it, and as you were not there I thought I would tell you about it. You see the ladies of the Soldiers Aid Society, last week called a meeting of the members to decide whether the proceeds of the Fair which they had held, should go to the Sanitary Commission, or the Christian Commission. Well, under pretense of holding a meeting to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July, we got into the hall and held our meeting first. When we had made our arrangements, of course we yielded the floor to the ladies. After some remarks by strangers whom the ladies had invited to attend the meeting, we pitched into them. We occupied the time in talking and debating the matter, and finally told them the whole proceedings were out of order. We tried to adjourn the meeting, or anything to prevent a vote, as we expected the ladies were a little too much for us. The fact of it is Mr. Editor, it is preposterous to suppose that the ladies of this town and vicinity should know how to properly appropriate the four hundred dollars and over, which the fair netted them. Of course they should have come to us and asked us what disposal they should make of the funds. To be sure we did not get up the fair, and I do not know as we should ever thought of it, yet as a matter of course when they come to appropriate the money they should have sent it just where we directed them. It is also true that some of us who talked the loudest at the meeting, and tried the hardest to reason with them, and convince them that we knew best, had not attended any of the meetings of the society, and in fact didn't know they had an organization or any constitution at all. We heard of it for the first time at the meeting that night. Our main point was to have the final say in the matter. To be sure the ladies had been alone in getting up the fair and had devoted their whole time in the matter for two or three weeks, and although some of them worked night and day for a week at the time of the fair yet they should have left the disposal of the funds with out a question to us who knew so much better than they, where the money should be sent. Well, you see they would have a vote on it, so the lady President, to be fair with us, appointed two of our number tellers. Then the Secretary proposed to read the names of the members and let them vote as they were called. They pretended this would be a fair way to get the vote, but we were so indignant at the idea that the ladies did not insist upon it. We got one or two very large boys to pay 50 cents and thus become members and vote with us and then too, four or five whose names were not on the Secretary's roll, and who had never become members, voted with us, but of course we did not suppose the ladies would object to that. Oh no! Well, we were very anxious until the vote was counted and the result announced, and then didn't we cheer, though. We beat them two votes. We had 24, and they had only

22. I tell you if that didn't do us good. But yet we are very sorry that the ladies felt offended and insulted, and we think that that meeting demonstrated to them and to the public, this fact, that they have no rights or preferences which we as gentlemen, are bound to respect. But we hope the forgiving and submissive creatures who received our abuse with such good grace, will forget this little circumstance as soon as possible, for don't you see we are going to have a grand celebration the next Fourth of July, and cover ourselves all over with all sorts of glory. But we don't see very well how we can get along without the ladies. We shall want a nice dinner, which they know so well how to get up, after we have got through making our gassy speeches about our patriotism, and loyalty, and equal rights (but not of woman, oh! no), and all this; and we expect they will get rested from the effects of the fair in time to get up something nice for us. And now ladies, we cordially invite you to take hold of the matter, and cook up a lot of fixins such as chickens, and turkeys, and cakes and pies, and so on, through the whole catalogue of edibles and we will have one grand celebration, and of course forget all our little differences of opinion, because we know so much better than you do how such funds should be appropriated after you have raised them. J * *

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, June 8, 12 m.

To Gen. Dix: A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday at 3:05 p. m., reports that all has been very quiet to-day. No casualties are reported.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at Altoona yesterday, 6 p. m., says I have been to Altoona Pass and find it very admirable for our purpose. It is the gate through the east or most eastern spur of the Alleghany. It now becomes as useful to us as it was to the enemy, being easily defended from either direction. The roads hence from Ackworth into Georgia are large and good and the country more open.

Details of the position of our troops and contemplated movements are given but are not needed for public information.

The dispatch further states the enemy is not in our immediate front, but his signals are seen at Lost Mountain and Kenesaw.

Dispatches from Gen. Canby, dated June 6d, have been received, which reports satisfactory progress in the organization of his command.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, June 8—1:45 A. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: A dispatch from Mr. Dana at Grant's headquarters, dated last night 8:30 p. m., announces a victory by Gen. Hunter over the rebels beyond Staunton, and that the rebel General Jones was killed on the battle-field. The dispatch is as follows:

The Richmond Examiner of to-day speaks of the defeat of Gen. W. E. Jones by Gen. Hunter, twelve miles beyond Staunton, Va. Gen. Jones was killed on the field. His successor retired to Waynesboro, and now holds the mountain between Charlottesville and Staunton.

The paper further state no hospitals or stores were captured by Gen. Hunter.

Another dispatch announces that our forces occupy Staunton.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—A rebel force supposed to be under command of John Morgan made an entry into Eastern Kentucky a few days ago and this morning captured the town of Mount Sterling. They also destroyed the bridges and tore up the track of the Kentucky Central Railroad between Cynthia and Paris, and cut the telegraph wires.

The trains coming north returned in safety to Lexington. Another gang attacked a passenger train on the Louisville and Lexington railroad this morning near Smithfield. Two passenger cars and the baggage car were burned. The express car was robbed and the engine thrown off the track. None of the passengers were hurt.

The Baltimore convention.

Baltimore, May 7.—Several amendments regarding the manner of admission of the Missouri delegations were rejected.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the majority report. A

call for a vote was made, resulting in the unanimous adoption of the majority report admitting the radical delegation from Missouri, Yeas 440; Nays 4.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

BALTIMORE, June 8. The Convention reassembled at 10 this morning, President Dennison in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gaddis of Ohio.

The Committee on Order of Business reported and after amendments was adopted.

Mr. King of New York, Chairman of Committee on Credentials, made a majority report that the Missouri Radicals be admitted; that Arkansas delegates be admitted to seats without right of voting; that South Carolina delegates be not admitted, and delegates from District of Columbia be admitted to seats without votes.

The minority made a report which concurred in that of the majority except in the exclusion of delegates from Virginia, and the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska from the right of voting.

That part of the majority report that related to uncontested delegations was adopted.

Baltimore, June 8, 2:30 p. m. The Convention has just re-nominated, by acclamation, ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency.

Baltimore, 4, p. m. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has just been nominated for Vice President on the first ballot.

L A T E S T.

Washington, June 8.

To Major General Dix:

General Hunter's victory and our occupation of Staunton is confirmed by the following dispatch just received from Gen. Butler:

All quiet on my line. Richmond papers of June 7th have news of the fight at Mount Crawford between Hunter and Jones, in which Hunter was victorious and Jones, the rebel commander, was killed. Staunton was afterwards occupied by Union forces. The fight occurred on Sunday.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

New York, June 10.—The Tribune's correspondent details Sherman's movements. The 21st and 22d were directed to rest at Cashville. Orders were issued at the Etowah to take the direct road to Atlanta. Enemy's pickets and sharpshooters were encountered. Army crossed the river and pushed on towards Huntsville. Skirmishing on the way. Reached Burnt Hickory 25th, leaving Altoona and rebel forts and big guns miles to left, thus flanking them towards Fre. Heavy firing heard in front of Hooker's position. Troops hurried up, but reached scene after dark, and firing had ceased. Found Hooker had suddenly fell upon the rebels in a swamp and had driven them back.

Next morning a skirmish took place and the rebels were forced back rapidly, followed cautiously by our troops, when a masked battery opened with destructive effect on our men. They were cut down by the score. Our loss is between two and three hundred.

On the 28th our army was in position in front of the enemy, strongly posted four miles from Dallas. Next day the enemy massed for assault on our works. For half an hour the fighting was terrible and the slaughter of the enemy great. He was driven back in confusion. At the same time a powerful attack was made on McPherson on the night. It was repulsed, the enemy massing between 2,000 and 3,000. On the 31st a fierce attack was made by the rebels and repulsed, and on Thursday noon we entered Dallas.

New York, June 10.—The Herald's correspondence of the 8th says the 2d division of the 5th corps occupies a position from the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy to Sommer's Bridge crossing the river two miles above. The enemy is strongly posted on the opposite side, with heavy guns, which open fire upon our columns when they moved. They were promptly responded to and quieted.

Another correspondent says our lines have been somewhat advanced and placed in a strong position for defence. The enemy is within talking distance. Our ranks are being filled rapidly by reinforcements.

MARRIED.

At Fairmont, Martin County, June 1st, by the Rev. J. C. Strong, Mr. STEVEN ALLEN of Co. C, 6th Regt. Minn. Vol., to Miss ROSANNA H. SWERENGREN.

At the house of the brides father, June 5th, by R. B. Simmons Esq., Mr. THOMAS F. TALBUT of Co. C, 6th Regt. Minn. Volunteers, to Miss EDVINA V. FRASER, of Waverly, Martin county.

"Brave boys are they."

ON TO RICHMOND!

Just received, a new and complete assortment of **GROCERIES!!**

RICHARDSON & DEUDON

HAVING formed a Co-Partnership in the Grocery and Mercantile business, are now offering in Richardson's Market Block, WINNEBAGO CITY, MINNESOTA.

One of the best selected, varied and most extensive assortment of Goods in their line.

Ever imported into Faribault County,

Which they are selling to the People of the Blue Earth Valley cheaper than Mankato or any other man.

In the

GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

Their facilities for supplying the wants of the people of this immense region are on a scale to warrant the fullest satisfaction. We offer to the citizens of Faribault and Martin Counties the finest stock of

Groceries and Provisions

FRESH OYSTERS

Fresh Meat,

GREEN & DRIED

FRUITS,

TOBACCO & CIGARS

THE BEST

TEAS & COFFEES,

SUGARS,

Wines & Liquors

Ever brought to this market.

Also a complete assortment of

HARDWARE!

CASH BUYERS

WILL

consult their own interests

BY CALLING, EXAMINING AND PURCHASING

From our VALUED and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.

We have the

Facilities and Determination

to sell Goods as cheap as any West of the Mississippi.

Pay Cash for Wheat, Oats, Corn,

Pork, Hides, Butter and Eggs.

RICHARDSON & DEUDON.

Winnebago City, Nov. 7, 1863.

JUST RECEIVED!

NEWGOODS.

New Goods!

MOULTON & WELCH,

Have received their

FALL & WINTER

Stock of Goods,

And are able to warrant ANYTHING AT REASONABLE RATES to give them a call.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Minnesota, and therefore invite the people of the Blue Earth Valley to call and examine the

Style & Quality

of our

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of: FOTLINS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS, TERN CLOTHS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, WOOL PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, CLOTHS, CRASHES, TOWELS, HOSE, RALY, HOOPSKIRTS, LADIES' & GENTS' GLOVES, BOOTS, SOUTHERN, SHAWLS, CLOTHES, CASIMERE, TWEEDS, SATINETS, FLANNELS, SHEETING, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, AND DENIMS, &c., &c., &c., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

We have also a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes

HATS & CAPS.

Drugs,

And in fact everything usually found in a first class country store.

Our goods of all kinds have been carefully selected in the Eastern Market, and used but to be given to be appreciated by good judges. The Ladies will please remember that it is a particular pleasure for us to show our goods. They will all bear inspection either as to QUALITY or PRICE.

GIVE US A CALL!

Winnebago City, Minn.,

Oct. 26, 1863.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE NOTICE!
The trustees of the School District No. 6, Town of Verona, will receive sealed proposals from responsible parties until May 11th 1894, for building a school house in said District, according to specifications in the hands of H. T. Stoddard.
H. T. STODDARD,
D. H. ROUSE,
H. T. STODDARD,
D. BRAYTON.
Dated at Verona, April 20th 1894. 25w3

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Emission and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in this case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
211m3 No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

Notice

There will be a meeting of the officers of the Fairbank County Agricultural Society at Montfort Hall on the 25th of June at two o'clock p. m. to decide upon the day to hold the County Fair, and its premises &c. All members of the Society are requested to be present at the meeting.
J. A. LATIMER, President.

For the Homestead.

Winnebago City, June 13th.

Mr. Editor:—

At a meeting of the Ladies Soldiers Aid Society on last Wednesday evening, during the discussion of the subject relative to whether or the money raised at the late Fair should be sent to the Christian or Sanitary Commission, Mr. Goodnow made several wrong statements, a few of which, in behalf of the Society, I wish to correct through the columns of your paper.

The first is, "That it was generally understood from the organization of the society until the present time, that whatever money could be raised should be sent to the Sanitary Commission." It was distinctly stated on the evening the Society was organized, that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the organization of a Ladies Soldiers Aid Society, said Society to co-operate with the Christian Commission. After this statement was made, a motion was made to proceed to organize the society. The motion was put and unanimously carried, for proof of this I refer Mr. Goodnow to the Secretary's report of that meeting, which was published in the HOMESTEAD of April 20th, where the statement is made in plain English, that the funds raised by this society should be sent to the Soldiers through the Christian Commission. This report was unanimously adopted by the society. He also stated that the HOMESTEAD contained from one to three and four notices per week of the society and every time spoke of it as a branch of the Sanitary Commission. We are prepared to prove this assertion false. Our notices, it is true, were numerous, but not in one single instance is the Sanitary Commission mentioned in connection with our Society. In our circular we adopted the language of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Association in appealing to all who felt it their duty to give to our "self-sacrificing Soldiers, Husbands and Brothers, the gratitude of our hearts, the labor of our hands, and the fruits of our industry, &c." But this was not saying we were a branch of that association, and wherever else the Sanitary Commission is mentioned it is done in taking extracts from circulars and reports from other branches of that Commission.

He also stated that there had been no public meetings of the society he said very contemptibly "that perhaps some five or six women had met and held some little private meetings, and had perhaps some sort of a Constitution of which he was not aware." It is true the Ladies were the first to move in this matter, and invited Mr. Conrad to address the citizens of this place on the subject. After Mr. Conrad's address, a meeting was appointed, as has been stated, for the purpose of taking into consideration the organization of a Ladies Soldiers Aid Society, a notice of which can be found in the HOMESTEAD of April 13th, asking every body who was willing to aid in this cause, to be present. If that meeting was not a public one we must confess we do not know what constitutes a public meeting. I would also state for the benefit of any one who has failed to keep posted in matters generally, that the meetings of the society have been held regularly once a week, and each meeting has been publicly announced and fully attended by both gentlemen and ladies. As one of our gentlemen members (and one of those too, who took such an active part in brow-

beating the ladies on last Wednesday evening) remarked as he entered the house on one of these occasions, "This Society has got to be a big thing." Verily it hath got to be a big thing. We are forced to conclude that Mr. Goodnow is not as well posted as he would wish to make people think he is. As regards the constitution of the Society, we would inform Mr. Goodnow that it was not merely some sort of a constitution gotten up without form or legality, but was drafted by two gentlemen who were selected by the ladies the evening they organized the society, and was submitted to and unanimously adopted at the first regular meeting of the society.

I do not think any man who will take an impartial view of the case, can blame the ladies for feeling that they were misused in not being allowed a voice in the business of their own society. A society which they had organized and for which they had done a great amount of hard work and in planning the arrangements for the Fair, had not consulted their own comfort or ease, but devised and put in execution every possible plan for the purpose of making the occasion one of interest, as well as profit. And I do not think that any real gentleman would have opposed and ruled down so small a request as that made by them in regard to the balloting. The request was made for the reason that we noticed some procuring tickets whose names were not among the list of members. One young man, when his vote was challenged, said he had given his name and fifty cents to a young lady, but on being told they had not been handed in, he refused to say who the lady was. We do not recognize any person as a member of our society unless their names are on record, and neither can we count their money until it is in the Treasury, and such is not the case with his name and money. At the same time that we attempted to defend ourselves from false assertions, we would tender our thanks to the community at large, who aided us by their gifts and presence in our enterprise, and also to those gentlemen who gave their voice in our behalf on Wednesday evening in expressing a perfect willingness, on their part, to leave the question in debate to the decision of the ladies, although we knew at the time that would not be allowed, for there were some among the number present, who have not felt just right from the first, because this was called the ladies Society. We hope all who felt in that way, will feel better since they have taken it away from us, after we have got all the hard work done.
A LADY MEMBER.

Notice.—Upon request of a large number of members of the Ladies Soldiers Aid Society, another meeting of the society will be held at Montfort Hall on Friday evening next, to take into consideration the propriety of reconsidering the vote on the disposal of the money raised at the Fair. A general attendance is requested.

The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our Volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, and 88 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot. Soldiers, supply yourselves.

CORDS, HOARSENESS, and the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers are liable, relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the effected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

MALTA.

Notice To Stock Raisers.

I wish to call the attention of Farmers and others interested that I have one of the best Spanish Stock Jacks in the country, as his colts will show. One pair at 3 years old measured sixteen hands high and weighed 1,100 pounds. The great advantage they have over horses is, a good pair of mules at 2 years old are more suitable to put to work than horses are at 4 years. Besides when a horse is old enough to be worth less a mule is in its prime.
MALTA will stand the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, for the service of mares, in the town of Verona Fairbault county, and at no other place.
TERMS.—For a colt \$5. No colts, no pay.
A. B. BALCOM.
21w4

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.
(Successors to J. R. Tinckom.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints.

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts.

Mankato, Minn. 21y1

Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley

when you come to Mankato, stop at

O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries.

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, that will be our fault. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you, that is your loss.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.
Mankato, March 16, 1894. 21y1

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now afforded to acknowledge the favorableness of his customers and respectfully say to his old patrons and all others that he is now receiving a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

in his line, and will be better prepared than heretofore to supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANNED

and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE,

POLISH, &c.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E. ABBOTT.
Winnebago City, Oct. 28, 1893.

WICKERSHAM & KILGORE,

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES,

DYE-STUFFS,

PAINTS, OILS,

PERFUMERY AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

Pure Wines and Brandies for

Medicinal Purposes,

PATENT

MEDICINES, ETC.,

Letter, Cap and Note Papers.

Pencils, Superior Ink,

and other articles kept by Druggists generally.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

City Hall Building

Mankato, Minn.

The above articles have been bought low for Cash, selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented, and sold at the very lowest cash price.

155m

WINNEBAGO CITY

SAW & FLOURING

Mills.

The subscribers having purchased the above establishment hope to be able, by their long experience and a strict attention to business to give entire satisfaction to the community. They will exchange Flour for Wheat, giving for the bushel thirty pounds of flour, five pounds shorts and five pounds bran.

Their charges for sawing lumber are for hard wood eight dollars and a half per thousand, basswood, &c., seven dollars and fifty cents.

They will keep lumber for sale at from eighteen to twenty five dollars per thousand.

All our appliances and arrangements for business are in the best order and will be kept constantly in good repair.

Dry Goods and

GROCERIES.

J. M. THOMPSON.

GARDEN CITY, MINN.

WOULD respectfully announce to the people of Fairbault and Blue Earth counties, that they have received a large assortment of Goods for the

WINTER TRADE,

SUCH AS—

Prints, Shawls.

De Laines, Boots & Shoes,

Denims, Wool Yarn,

Brown Sheetting, Cod Fish,

Bleach'd Sheet'g, Mackerel,

Cassimeres, White Fish,

Satinetts, Dried Apple,

KENTUCKY JEANS,

STRIPES

DRIED PEACHES

CANDLE WICKING

HATS & CAPS.

And in fact everything kept in a WELL FILLED ED country store, all of which will be sold as cheap as

Can be bought in the State.

The highest cash price will be paid for Wheat, Hides and Fur.

Flour to exchange for Wheat.

Remember the place—

NEXT DOOR SOUTH, THE HOTEL

RED LION!

RED LION will stand the ensuing season for the improvement of Stock, at the following named places:—at J. A. Latimer's on Mondays, at Verona on Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at Capt. Bigelow's farm one half mile South West of Winnebago City, on Thursdays, at Blue Earth City on Fridays, and at the stable of the proprietor on Saturdays.—TERMS.—To ensure

SIX DOLLARS.

RED LION'S sire was imported from France to Illinois, in 1852 by Geo. B. Wilson. His dam was a dark Chestnut of the Stockholder breed.

RED LION Jr. (better known as OLD BILL, the Royal horse), is a dark bay, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds.

25w2 P. H. ALLEN.

TAKEN UP

By the subscriber, living two miles west of Winnebago City, on the 24th day of May, a white bear dog, will weigh in at 175 pounds. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the property.

JOHN B. EDWARDS. 25w3

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

FINCH & THURSTON

ATTENTION OF EVERYBODY to their new stock of

GROCERIES!!

They have now in store a complete assortment of every thing in that line. New dried

Blackberries, Pitted Cherries,

Peaches, Currants

Apples, Raisins, Citron,

Prime Figs, Pickles

Hominy, White Fish, Halibut,

Mackerel, Cod Fish.

Golden Syrup!

ORLEANS MOLASSES,

Vinegar, Kerosene oil & Lamps,

WOODEN WARE of ALL KINDS

A fine assortment of

Candies & Nuts.

In fact everything to be found in a GROCERY STORE.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT

and the highest market price for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FRONT STREET

OPPOSITE HICKORY STREET,

MANKATO MINNESOTA.

12y1 FINCH & THURSTON

Blanks, NEW JUST PRINTED

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JULIUS BAUER & CO.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

WAREHOUSES,
90 S. Clark & 89 Washington st.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and Importers of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Strings, Drums, Violins, Accordeons, Guitars

And other Musical Merchandise.

Having connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish DEALERS, BAXES and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the Lowest Manufacturers' prices.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

Piano Fortes,

Piano Fortes,

Of the following Manufacturers:

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore,

BOARDMAN & GRAY, Albany,

A. H. GALE & CO., New York,

GABLER & CO.,

IHNE & SON,

ALSO AGENTS FOR

PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

Organs & Harmoniums,

Organs & Harmoniums,

DEALERS IN

Piano Stools, Spreads, &c. &c.

We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of PIANOS IN THE CITY, which for power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish, have no equals, even pronounced unexcelled.

As to the relative merits of our Pianos, we would refer to the certificates of excellence, in our possession from THALBERG, GOTTSCHE, STRAUSS, H. C. SATYER, H. V. KATZ, LUTIS, STADT and H. MUZIO. Musical Directors of the Italian Opera, and also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All instruments of organic nature have the full frame, and are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.

Particular attention paid to the selection of instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch.

Persons in want of a REALLY FIRST CLASS PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

99 S. Clark & 82 Washington St

send for a circular.

We have on hand at this office a bunch of

shingles made by Henry C. Thorp Esq., near Jas. Gr. ys in this town, which we invite those in want of shingles to call and examine.

It is a fact to be said, the people, both in quality and price. Shingle will be higher this fall than they are now so whoever wants any should contract for them at once.

25y

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of an indenture of Mortgage, executed by

Lucas D. Stacey of Mankato, County of Blue Earth and State of Minnesota to Henry J. Devlin of the town of Co., State of Minnesota, bearing date the fifth day of April in the year A. D. 1893 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Fairbault County, State of Minnesota on the sixth day of August in the year A.

One copy, \$2; 2 copies, \$3; 6 copies and
freight agent, \$10; 10 copies and one free
agent, \$15.

The Free Homestead.

VOL. 1.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22 1864.

NO. 34.

J. L. CHRISTIE Publisher & Proprietor.

Terms--One Dollar and Fifty Cents--Invariably in Advance.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Office in Blue Earth River Bank Building, next door to the Land Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year \$1.50
Five copies " " 7.50
For any term less than 6 months, 5 cents a week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

No. in.	1 sq.	2 sq.	3 sq.	4 sq.	1 col.	2 col.	3 col.	4 col.
1 week	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
1 mo.	2.50	4.00	6.00	7.00	12.00	20.00	28.00	35.00
3 mos.	7.00	10.00	15.00	18.00	30.00	50.00	70.00	85.00
6 mos.	12.00	18.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	85.00	115.00	140.00
1 year	20.00	30.00	45.00	55.00	90.00	150.00	200.00	250.00

Ten lines or less make one square.

Advertisements not marked for a specified time will be continued, and charged accordingly. Yearly advertisers will be held strictly to advertisements pertaining to their business. All other notices will be charged at the regular rates. Excess of advertisements inserted will be charged proportionately to the number of squares required. Legal advertisements inserted at the expense of the attorney ordering them, and not payable for legal proceedings, but must be paid on delivery of the affidavit. Notices inserted in the reading column, double rates. J. L. CHRISTIE, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE

NO. 27.
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
The Regular Communications of this Lodge is held on Tuesday Evening on or before the Full Moon.

OFFICERS:
J. L. WEIR, W. M. D. H. MORSE, J. D. JONES, Sec'y.
GEO. A. WEIR, S. W. GEO. K. MOULTON, Sec'y.
S. S. WILTSIE, J. W. H. T. STODOLSKY, Treas'r.
G. H. GOODNOW, S. D. T. W. JENNESS, Tyler.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Winnebago City District.
J. H. WELCH, Register.
J. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 20, 1863.

J. C. EASTON,

DEALER IN LAND AND LAND WARRANTS.
LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 20, 1863.

J. W. WELLS, M. D.

Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minn.
Keeps a well-stocked first-class Drug Store.

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.

THIS subscriber having leased the Hotel Building for a long term, has moved into it, and is now prepared to receive guests. A good bar is attached to the hotel, and a good table is kept. C. S. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

CLIFTON HOUSE.

Front Street, near the Levee.
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.
M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

J. L. WEIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
General Land Agent,
and Conveyancer, Winnebago City, Minnesota.
Collections made and taxes paid. Business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

MANKATO HOUSE,

Mankato, Minnesota.
BURT & LAW,
Proprietors.

ANDREW C. DUNN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Will attend to professional business throughout the State.
Winnebago City, Minn.

WILLARD & BARNEY.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY MINN.
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care.
Have for sale at all times, large quantities of Winnebago Trust Lands, and other valuable Farming lands.
J. A. WILLARD, 21yl S. F. BARNEY

N. L. COON,

Physician and Surgeon,
Would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he has permanently located among them, and now holds himself freely to attend to all business connected with his profession, promptly and at all hours.
All persons employing me are expected to settle for the same on or before the expiration of three months. No deviation from this rule.
Office at Moulton's Store.
N. L. COON, M. D.

R. B. JOHNSON,

Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes,
and dealer in
Leather and Findings
Residing done to order.
Ravly Made Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes.
Corner Holley and Moulton Streets,
Winnebago City, Minn.

CABINET MAKER.

WILLIAM BALLANDI,
Respectfully announces to the people of Faribault County that he is prepared at all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to furnish

CHAIRS, BUREAUS

BEDSTEDS, CRIBS,
What-Nots, Tables, Washstands

And in fact everything usually found in a Cabinet Ware Room.

He warrants all his work to be represented, and is confident that in both QUALITY and PRICE he can give satisfaction to his customers.

Having permanently located in this County, he hopes by strict attention to his business to deserve and retain the patronage of the people.

Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 3d, 1863. 2yl

NEW

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Mankato and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms in the building occupied by Mr. WOLEBEN ON DOOR above RECORD OFFICE for the purpose of opening a

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the public that all work left in my charge will be executed in the neatest and most durable manner.

EDMUND RECKMAN,
Mankato, 20yl Dec. 4th, 1863.

J. D. JONES,

Harness and Saddle Maker

Nearly opposite the CLIFTON HOUSE
MANKATO MINN.
Keeps constantly on hand everything in Harness WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Mankato, March 16 1864, 21yl

MANKATO INS. AGENCY.

HARTFORD,

PHOENIX

MERCHANTS--Fire Ins. Co's.

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by
JOHN N. HALL,
21yl Resident Agent.

D. BURSELL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

OF FARIBAULT COUNTY MINN.
RESIDENCE in Prescott township, but orders by mail should be directed to Verona, Post office, with the number of section, town, and Range where the land is required to be done.
I am prepared at all times to lay out roads, town plots and in fact do all other work in the surveyor's line.

CHAS. HEILBORN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE,
of every variety.
Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand
WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND
ST. MANKATO MINN. 21yl

P. B. SPARROW,

Dealer in
STOVES,
Hardware, Tin, Copper and
Sheet Iron Ware.
SIGN - OF - THE - COFFEE - POT.
MANKATO, 21yl MINN.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diagnoses of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, SPERMATORRHOEA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS, PHYSICAL DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY, new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 2yl

Blooded Stock.

For Sale!
I HAVE one full Blood and two half Blood Durham Bulls for sale.
A. B. BALCOM.
Verona, Feb. 23, 1864.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

Scales

OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. 23yl

Blanks,

WE have just printed a new lot of Justice Blanks often has to go to his "uncle."

SELECT POETRY.

The Song of the Camp.

(We present below "A Crimean Incident" by Bayard Taylor, for the New York Tribune during the memorable struggle at Sevastopol, in a language running over with good things, we consider this one of the very best.)

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding.

When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombardment.

The dark Redan, in silent sear,
Lay, grim and threatening under;

And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. The guardman said:
"We storm the fort to-morrow;

Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon--

Brave hearts, from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;

Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion

Rose like an anthem, rich and strong--
Their battle voice confession.

Dear girl her name he dared not speak,
Yet as the song grew louder,

Something upon the soldier's cheek,
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers.

While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again the fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,

With scream of shot, and burst of shell,
And bellying of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer, dumb as gory;

An English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Ah soldiers! to your honored rest
Your truth and valor bearing;

The bravest are the tenderest--
The loving are the daring.

Horrors of Debt

"On the first rule of the art of managing money all preceptors must be agreed: it is told in the three words--Horrors of Debt, Nurse, cherish, never evil away, the wholesome horror of debt--Personal liberty is the paramount essential to human dignity and human happiness. Man hazards the condition, and loses the virtue of free men in proportion as he accustoms his thoughts to view without anguish and shame his lapse into the bondage of debtor. Debt is to man what the serpent is to the bird; its eye fascinates, its breath poisons, its coil crushes sinew and bone, its jaw is the pitiless grave. If you mock my illustration, if you sneer at the truth it embodies, give yourself no further trouble to learn how to manage your money. Consider yourself doomed; pass on your way with a jaunty step; the path is facile--pathos to Avernus ways are. But if, while I write, your heart, true to the instinct of manhood, responds to my words--if you say, 'agreed; that which you call the first rule for the management of money! hold yet more imperative as the necessity to freedom and the life spring of probity'--then advance on your way, assured that wherever it wiled it must ascend. You see but the temple of Honor; close behind it is the temple of Fortune."--Caxtonians.

A Beautiful Incident.

A correspondent, in his account of Friday's battles, writes: "Far down the plank road where Hancock fought, beyond the thickest rebel dead; lay a boy severely wounded, perhaps not less a soldier than he was but a boy. He had fallen the day before when we were farthest advanced, and had remained unmolested within the rebel lines. They had not removed him, and he was alone with the dead when I rode up. The poor fellow was crawling about gathering violets--Faint with the loss of blood, unable to stand, he could not resist the tempting flowers, and he had already made a beautiful bouquet. Having caused a stretcher to be sent for I saw him taken up tenderly and borne away, wearing a brave, sweet, touching smile."

A Beautiful simile.

Two little birds had a nest in the bushes in the back part of the garden. Julia found the nest--it had some speckled eggs in it; one, two, three, four. But she did not trouble the nest, nor distress the dear little birds. One day, after she had been away some time, down she ran into the garden to take a peep at the four little speckled eggs. Instead of the beautiful eggs, there were only broken, empty shells. "Oh! she said, picking out the pieces, 'the beautiful eggs are all spoiled and broken.'"

"No, Julia," replied her brother, "they are not spoiled; the best part of them have taken wings and flown away."

So it is when a child dies; its little soul has taken wings and flown away; while its shell--the body--which is left behind, is empty.

MARRIED THE WRONG WOMAN.

A short time ago a candidate for matrimony arrived in town, and straightway repaired to the office of an obliging county clerk, for the purpose of obtaining a marriage certificate. The clerk misinterpreted the name of the fair one who had been making inroads on the effect of the applicant, and consequently inserted the wrong name of the female party who was to be tied by the silken cords. The intended groom was so delighted with the prospect before him that he did not stop to read the document after it was placed in his hands, but, forking over two dollars, he thrust the legal privilege in his pocket. Gaining an audience with the object of his heart, the two repaired to the house of a clergyman, where the document was presented, which, in the eyes of the minister appeared perfectly satisfactory, the two were united in the holy bands of wedlock. The next morning, on seating themselves at the breakfast table of one of our hotels, the groom commenced reading the record of his marriage in the morning papers, and found that the printers had him married to another woman. Thrusting his hand in his pocket, he pulled out the marriage license, when lo! and behold! to his utter astonishment he discovered that the clerk had committed the grave error of inserting the wrong name of the intended bride. Turning to the object of his affections, with an excited yet tremulous voice, he exclaimed--"Maria, a mistake has been made, and I am married to the wrong woman! You are not my lawful wife!" Maria gave one glance at the document, and with a half-drawn sigh, answered--"It's no use fretting, Jeremiah--it's too late now!"

A Gloomy Bridal.

We have heard of some dark scenes, but rarely encountered anything so utterly deficient in sunshine and whiteness as the following. It reads like a yard of crape:

Gloom was upon her countenance and upon his. The man whose holy office it was to unite them in bonds never to be torn asunder, stood like an executioner before the bride and bridegroom, and they--the pair waiting to be blessed--beat down their heads like criminals before him.

In rain might the eye wander around the assembly in search of sunshine upon a single countenance; all were dreary black, and assistants as well as attendants at the ceremony, were alike shrouded in one dark overshadowing mass of rayless gloom.

Ah, joy should ever be the linking of young hearts together, and terrible must be the feelings of these around whom the shadows of fate are gathering, even at the threshold with such black in all the gorgeous coloring of hope and promise.

Yet the same sombre shade, the same gloom of hue, the same depth of darkness, was seated upon every feature. No sudden blushing of the rose no swift succeeding of the lily, no fitful changes telling of youthful passions and warm, bright hope, were seen on that bride's cheek, but one unvarying shade of funeral gloom possessed the bride, possessed the groom, possessed the preacher; in fact, they were all possessed.

Reader, they were Timbuctoo darkies.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TICKET--C4

We have the pleasure of hoisting to-day the names of the nominees of the Union Convention for President and Vice President. With a unanimity unparalleled in the history of Conventions, Abraham Lincoln has been re-nominated to fill the presidential chair, and without the shadow of a doubt the people at the polls will ratify his nomination with a corresponding unanimity.

The choice of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee for Vice President is also peculiarly appropriate. We all remember how manfully he stood during the dark days that preceded the breaking out of this rebellion battling in Congress against the plotters of the infernal scheme. And from those days until the present, he has remained firm in the faith and a steadfast worker in the national cause. Very sensible indeed then is this act of the national convention in placing upon the ticket with "Old Abe," the fearless uncompromising Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. Since the election of Washington for his first term, there never has been a time when there was less need for argument to show that this ticket should be successful, than now. Every loyal man "falls in" to its support as naturally as he cheers when victory is telegraphed from our armies in the field. Every loyal man knows that the defeat of this ticket would be the cause of more rejoicing in the rebel camps than a victory over Gen. Grant, and therefore every loyal man who does not desire to give Aid and Comfort to the enemy comes heartily to its support. The Copperheads will without doubt put a ticket opposed to this in the field but is any one so foolish as to suppose that it can be successful in a single State? How absurd the idea that any nation will vote to aid and encourage those wretches who not only plot its destruction, but are in open rebellion seeking its overthrow. And is it not aid and encouragement to the rebels, to endorse the platform of the Copperheads, which may be set down in the language of that blatant copperhead Long of Ohio, as their side of the argument, as follows:

"I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former."

Under all the specious pretences of loyalty made by the Copperheads or that may be made hereafter by them there lies the gist of their argument, and whoever believes that sort of doctrine to be right, should vote the Copperhead ticket. But on the contrary the gist of the Union platform is what this same Andrew Johnson enunciated in the Senate of the U. S., February 6th 1861, as follows: "For the Union I have stood, and for it I will continue to stand, I care not from whence the blows come; some will find before this thing is over, that while there are blows to be given there are blows to receive, and if the emblem of Union borne by Washington, shall be struck from the Capitol and trailed in the dust, I want no more glorious grave than to be interred in the tomb of the Union."

Is it not fitting that the Southern Statesman who in the dark days of 1861, stood by Abraham Lincoln as legally elected President, and thus boldly spoke for the Union, should be with Abraham Lincoln, one of the Union standard bearers in 1864, when it has become demonstrated on many a hard fought field, that the old flag shall not be trailed in the dust, and still further demonstrated in the language of another Tennessee patriot, that the "Union must and shall be preserved." There is indeed no doubt about the endorsement of such a ticket by the people. The enthusiasm which unanimous ly at Baltimore placed this ticket in nomination, will, we believe, be answered in November by a unanimity at the polls unparalleled in the history of this country.

Hurrah, then, for OLD ABE and ANDY JOHNSON, the next President and Vice President of the United States.

A Singular Adventure.

Once upon a time a traveler stepped into a stage coach. He found six passengers about him all gray headed and extremely aged men. The youngest appeared to have been at least eighty winters. Our young traveler, struck with the singularly mild and happy aspect which distinguished all his fellow passengers, determined to ascertain the secret of a long life and art of making old age comfortable, he addressed the one apparently the eldest, who told him he had always led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water. The young man was rather daunted at this, inasmuch as he liked the good things of this life. He addressed the second, who astonished him by saying he had always eaten roast beef and gone to bed regularly fuddled for the last seventy years, adding that all depended on regularity.

The third had prolonged his by never seeking or accepting office, the fourth by resolutely abstaining from all political or religious controversies; and the fifth by going to bed at sunset and rising at dawn. The sixth was apparently much younger than the other five--his hair was much less gray and there was more of it--a placid smile, denoting a perfect easy conscience, mantled his face and his voice was cheerful and strong.

They were all surprised to learn that he was by ten years the oldest man in the coach.

"How is it you have thus preserved the freshness of life?" exclaimed the young traveler.

The old gentleman immediately answered him by saying--

"I have drank water and wine--I have dabbled in politics and written religious pamphlets--I have sometimes gone to bed at midnight; and got up at sunrise and at noon." he then fixing his eyes intently upon the young man concluded with the singular remark: But I always pay promptly for my newspaper!"

Wouldn't Marry A Mechanic.

A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, and he led the girl to enquire where he had been.

"I had to work tonight," he replied.

"Do you work for a living?" inquired the astonished girl.

"Certainly," replied the young man: "I am a mechanic."

"My brother doesn't work, and I dislike the name of mechanic," she then turned up her pretty nose.

This was the last time the mechanic visited the young woman. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best of women for his wife. The lady who disliked the name of a mechanic, is now the wife of a miserable fool, a regular vagrant about grog shops, and she, poor miserable girl, is obliged to take in washing, in order to support herself and children.

Ye who dislike the name of mechanic, whose brothers do nothing but loaf and dress, beware how you treat young men who work for a living. Far better discard the well fed pauper, with all his rings, jewelry, brazen facedness, and pomposity, and take to your affections the callous-handed intelligent and industrious mechanic. Thousands have bitterly repented the folly, who have turned their backs on honest industry. A few years of bitter experience have taught them a severe lesson. In this country no man or woman should be respected, in our way of thinking, who will not work bodily or mentally and who curl their lips with scorn when introduced to a hard working man.

A Traveller's Sangfroid.

What a pleasant thing it is to see a man make the best of an unavoidable discomfort instead of boring himself to death about a thing that can't be helped. A friend tells us of a good natured wag travelling by stage between two distant towns in Maine, when the vehicle was suddenly arrested by impassable snowbanks, far from any other dwelling than a small log tavern to which the half-frozen passengers with difficulty reached.

All but our wag grumbled; he hailed the landlord, got a toddy, and asked: "How many folks live in this town?"

"About fifteen hundred," said Boniface.

"You've got more snow, in proportion to population, than any other town in Maine!"

THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

JUNE 22, 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY, Editor.

Union Presidential Ticket for 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

JOHN C. FREMONT has accepted a nomination for the Presidency, tendered him by a sort of rag tag and bob tail convention which met at Cleveland Ohio, on the 31st of last month. In his letter of acceptance he pitches into President Lincoln and argues that to try to defeat him is the duty of all citizens who love liberty &c. He says that he has resigned his commission in the army to enable him to exert himself in the coming canvass to that end, and calls upon all radical men to unite with him for that purpose. He abuses the administration in the regular Copperhead style and is evidently determined to do his best to throw the election into the hands of the Peace Democracy. And the question to all this very naturally arises, what does it mean, and what will it amount to?

It means that John C. Fremont was spoiled in 1856 by being the candidate of the Republican party for President, and has never got over since imagining that he is the embodiment of all the virtues and principle there is in the Republican party. It means, too, that he is mad at President Lincoln for not having given him just such military position as he wanted, and so between big-head and selfish anger, he has sworn to rule or ruin.

And it amounts to just this. A few personal camp cronies, a few hereditary war Democrats, a few unbelieving Germans who are not sure about any thing else except that there is no God, and that Fremont is his prophet, will follow him. Falstaff's army of recruits was a respectable body of men, both in quality and numbers, compared with that this angry Presidential aspirant will be able to bring into the field, as against the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

As yet not a Union news paper in the United State, has run up his name, and the only advocates he has are the New York World, and Chicago Times, and papers of that sort, who as Brick Pomeroy very sensibly remarks, are extremely anxious that the Union party should like Fremont's hair, be parted square in the middle. Of course the Copperhead papers nurse this raid of Fremont's into the Union lines, but all their zealous efforts can never exalt it into anything worthy of more than the sneer of contempt.

Well done Faribault county.

On Saturday morning last, A. D. Mason Esq., took to the express office at Mankato, the proceeds of the two fairs for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, held a few weeks since, at this place and at Blue Earth City. The sums raised and forwarded respectively by the two towns are as follows:

At Winnebago City,	\$456.47
At Blue Earth City,	452.38
Total,	\$908.85

It any county in this State or any other State has done better in proportion to its population, we would like to have our attention called thereto, that we may give them credit therefor. Let us make a few figures about this matter. By the census of 1860 there was in the State of Minnesota a population of 171,123. In the county of Faribault, 1,335. This \$908.85 cents is therefore, a little over 68 cents to each person in the county. At the same ratio throughout the State, the amount that would be raised would be \$117,043.60.

We believe Winona county is the only other county in the State that has any where near equaled this county in such well doing. Again we say well done Faribault county.

To the ladies of Winnebago and Blue Earth, for their efforts in raising this large sum, much credit is due. And we are informed that these efforts are not by any means going to be abandoned. The society in this place, propose, we are further informed, to continue its meetings in the good cause, which meetings will be announced from time to time. The ladies here say they are enlisted for the war, and from what we hear hinted at we guess they have got other plans and projects in contemplation, which will draw "crowded houses" and liberal donations. That's right ladies, do not relax an effort so long as this war lasts. God will bless all such efforts in behalf of the most noble cause that ever enlisted the sympathies of mankind.

We call attention to the advertisement of J. N. Hall Esq., Insurance Agent of Mankato in to-days paper. There is no question about the duty of every person to get his property insured, and as Mr. Hall is agent for several reliable and sound companies, his customers can have their choice. As there is no insurance agent in Faribault county, all our folks up this way should patronize Mr. Hall.

The question was asked the other day, where does those piles of groceries come from that the stage brings every trip from Mankato. We heard a fellow, who seemed to be pretty well posted, answer that they came from the establishment of Finch and Thurston. And as to our own personal knowledge, that firm does sell such things cheap as dirt, we guess there's where the stage loads come from.

Gen. Grant it seems by the latest news has transferred his army to the south side of the James River and is moving upon Richmond from the south. The army crossed the James River at or near City Point, and has already occupied Petersburg, which town is situated on the Railroad directly south of Richmond. Lee's communications are thus directly assailed and he will soon be compelled to come out of the fortifications of Richmond and fight or else starve.

We learn from a gentleman just from Rochester, that Collector Hall is receiving the commutation money of \$300 each from about 40 men each day at that place, where the drafted men in this district have been ordered to assemble. From present indications nearly all will pay instead of going. As this payment only clears them until the next draft, it would be a serious joke if they should many of them be drafted over again in a few days.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, June 15.—The Tribune's special dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia, in the Field, June 10, via Beverly, June 13, says Hunter with the combined forces of Crook and Averill moved from Staunton at 5 o'clock this morning. We destroyed over \$3,000,000 worth of rebel property at Staunton, two large cloth factories, a boot and shoe factory and extensive foundries.

Gen. Stahl was wounded in the shoulder during the battle at Piedmont while gallantly leading his men. He retired for about half an hour while his wound was being dressed, when he again assumed command.

The expedition sent to Waynesboro has just returned, having destroyed several railroad bridges and torn up the track.

Imboden's command is thoroughly demoralized. No force of any account is in Hunter's front, unless they are reinforced from Lee's army.

Our prisoners not paroled, numbering 1,000, sent through Buffalo Gap and over the mountains arrived safe at Huttonville, inside our picket lines, on their way north.

Washington, June 15.

To Major General Dix, New York: The movements of the Army of the Potomac on the south side of Richmond across the Chickahominy and James rivers, has progressed far enough to admit the publication of some general facts without danger of premature disclosure.

After several days preliminary preparation movements commenced Sunday night.

The 15th corps, Gen. Smith's marched to White House, and embarked on transports for Bermuda Landing.

Wright's corps and Burnside's moved to James bridge, crossed the Chickahominy and marched to Charles City, on James river.

Hancock's and Warren's corps crossed the Chickahominy at Long bridge, and marched to Wilcox, on James river. James river was to be crossed by the army at Powhatten Point.

A dispatch from Grant dated Monday evening at 5 1/2 o'clock, Headquarters at Wilcox's Landing, states our advance had reached that place and would commence crossing James River on Monday, and that Smith's corps would commence arriving at City Point that night.

No fighting reported during the movement except a little cavalry skirmishing.

Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock Gen. Grant was at Bermuda Landing.

A dispatch from him, dated 3 p. m. says our troops will commence crossing James River to day. The enemy shows no signs of yet having brought troops to the south side of Richmond.

Our movement from Cold Harbor to James River has been made with great celerity and so far without loss or accident.

An unofficial dispatch, dated at Gen. Butler's headquarters 2:20 p. m., says Smith's corps was coming on, having already launched.

Dispatches from General Sherman's headquarters, dated three o'clock yesterday, near Keresaw, states that the General is in front advancing his lines on Keresaw.

Another unofficial dispatch, dated 9:40, last night, reports some advance. Thomas has gained ground, and nearly surrounded one rebel brigade.

Further reports say that the rebel General Polk has been killed to-day and his body sent to Marietta.

General Washburne reports from Memphis that Sturgis' expedition met a large rebel force under Forrest, at Guntown and after a severe fight and heavy loss, was worsted, and was at Collierville retreating towards Memphis.

Late arrivals of troops render Memphis safe.

General Sherman has made arrangements to repair Sherman's disaster. He has placed A. J. Smith in command, who will resume offensive operations. No other intelligence since my last telegraph.

E. M. STANTON.

New York June 15.—The World's Mexican correspondent relates from personal observation, most horrible outrages by French troops on the march and in several places captured by them.

By order of General Donal, Tula was burned and the male inhabitants butchered. All the women and girls were raped in open day and the place given up to heastly sacking for three days. The same outrages were repeated at Guadalaajara.

Tobasco, after 47 days' siege, has been taken by the Liberals, with the French garrison and artillery. Bazine ordered his army from the city of Mexico to retake Tabasco.

Washington, June 13.—The World's Washington special says it is informed that a meeting of Republican members considered the \$300 exemption clause injudicious, and the impression is that it will not pass the House.

A draft for 200,000 men, is expected to be ordered with in a few days.

New York, June 17. The Times special Headquarters, Bermuda Hundred, 15th, says the 15th army corps, Gen. Smith, was detached from the army of the Potomac Monday, and rejoined Butler's command last evening, landing at Point of Rocks, Appotomax River. On reporting to Butler, an order was immediately issued to Smith, to move at 2 a. m. this morning upon Petersburg in conjunction with a strong cavalry force under Kautz.

While penning these lines, the rumble of artillery and clattering of horses as they cross the pontoon bridge over the river are distinctly heard.

The Herald's correspondent with Butler 15th, says Kautz left here last night with a large force of cavalry in the direction of Petersburg.

New York, June 16th. The Times special Washington 16, says:

One of Grant's couriers who arrived here this morning from Bermuda Hundred with dispatches from Grant says, when he left yesterday morning the 15th, fighting was going on in the vicinity of Petersburg. It was cannonading and musketry firing which could be distinctly heard at the landing. At early dawn it was very heavy and appeared to be momentarily increasing in severity.

Grant's whole army was across, and its rear several miles west of Bermuda Hundreds.

The whole of Smith's corps had arrived. Several thousand fresh troops were reaching Bermuda, and were coming up. The 5th corps had advanced. He thinks Petersburg, before this is in our hands, as the rebels had but comparatively a small force there to defend it. Nothing has been heard from Sheridan.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, June 16. Our troops and trains were engaged in crossing James river all day. Hancock's corps has advanced towards Petersburg, which place he was expected to reach last night, but nothing official has been heard up to this hour. Heavy cannonading has been going on in that direction. It is supposed either he or Butler has engaged the enemy.

New York, June 17th. Yesterday morning at four o'clock the 18th army corps, under General Smith, left City Point and marched for Petersburg, and at 11 a. m. succeeded in carrying them and entered the city. They were supported by the advance guard of Gen. Smith.

The remainder of the troops were at last accounts marching in the direction of Petersburg as fast as they landed. An endless stream of transports and barges have been making their way up the James River to the new base of supplies.

Baltimore, June 17. The dispatch about taking Petersburg, appears to be based on reports prevailing at Fort Monroe, last evening and may be premature. No official confirmation has yet been received.

The Herald's Fort Monroe correspondent says the capture of Petersburg will place us in possession of the key of all railroads connecting Richmond with the South, preventing supplies reaching Richmond, and also conspiring in that direction. The only railroad open is the Lynchburgh and Danville, and that is attended by Hunter and Sheridan.

The Tribune's correspondent of June 12th says, the movement to the James River was in three columns. Hancock, on the right, nearest the Chickahominy, Burnside's on the left, and Wright in the centre.

Sheridan is off with divisions of Gregg and Torbett, to find Hunter and pilot him in this direction.

Bermuda Hundred, June 15. Hancock crossed near Fort Powhatten about ten miles below City Point.

Gen Benham arrived last night, with additional pontoon trains, and his crossing is now going on unimpeded.

Grant has been all day with Butler, visiting entrenchments at this point and expressing himself well pleased with the condition of affairs here.

Butler today relieved Gilmore from duty as commander of the 10th corps. The ground of this action is alleged dilatoriness of Gilmore in moving his troops on Petersburg last Thursday. Gilmore has requested that a court of inquiry investigate the matter.

Philadelphia, June 16. After the President had been conducted through the fair, he retired to the supper room, where Mr. Theodore Webster gave in a bumper to the health of the President. The President replied, closing as follows:

"We are going through with our task so far as I am concerned, if it takes us three years longer. I have not been in the habit of making predictions, but I am almost tempted now to hazard one. I will. It is that Grant is this evening in position with Meade and Hancock whence he can never be dislodged by the enemy until Richmond is taken. If I shall discover that Grant may be greatly facilitated in the capture of Richmond, by rapidly pouring to him a large number of armed men on the briefest notice will you go? (Cries of "Yes.") Will you march on with him? (Cries of "Yes;" "yes.") Then I shall call upon you when it is necessary;" [applause.] during which the President retired from the table.

The President leaves for Washington at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

New York, June 17. The World's Washington special says rumors were rife that the rebels are evacuating Richmond. The Rebel Congress adjourned hastily without closing the business before them, and not only prisoners but non combatants have been removed south. It is said the evacuation was provided for three months since, when they commenced to remove the public archives to Columbia, S. C., Macon, Georgia, and other places. There was a heavy exodus of women and children recently and some think the place is

evacuated now and Grant can take it without a struggle. The rebel capital was never in such danger. The railroads south are in Grant's hands, and Averill's forces are in possession of the Danville Railroad, and the capital is completely isolated.

Reminiscence of a Gallant Honest Man.

At the opening of the Senatorial contest, several years ago, in California, when the lamented Broderick first appeared as a candidate for the United States Senate, in opposition to Senator Gwin, the following correspondence passed, which has two merits: first, that of being terse and pointed; and, second wonderfully illustrative of the "filthy pool" of politics.

CONFIDENTIAL.

DEAR SIR:—If you will consent to withdraw your name as a candidate for the United States Senate, I will use my influence—and you know its value—to have you nominated for Governor. The nomination is equivalent to an election.

Your obedient servant,
MR. D. C. BRODERICK.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MR. D. C. BRODERICK presents his compliments to Senator Gwin, and begs to inform him that Mr. Broderick is in the habit of making the Governor of California himself.

HON. WM. GWIN."

—It is a matter of record that Gen. Birbridge, who routed Morgan at Cynthiana, silenced, a few months ago, the threats of Gov. Bramlette, to the effect that he would resist further recruiting of negro soldiers, by saying that at the slightest attempt to translate those words into acts, he would march with his whole command against all who should join in such attempts.

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp! Young men, be warned in time, supply yourself with HOLLWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scoury, Fevers, and Bowel Complaints. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation."

HON. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate. "My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozengé which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisper."

N. P. WILLIS.

DIED
In the town of Guthrie, on the 25th of May, ult., of Consumption, Mr. LIBERTY B. HAMMOND aged 48 years.

Mr. H. was a brother-in-law to Chas S. Kimball of this place.

WICKERSHAM & KILGORE,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES

DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS

AND
MEDICINES,

DYE-STUFFS,
PAINTS, OILS,

PERFUMERY AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

Pure Wines and Brandies for
Medicinal Purposes,

PATENT
MEDICINES, ETC.,

Letter, Cap and Note Papers,
Pencils, Superior Ink,

and other articles kept by Druggists generally.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

City Hall Building
Mankato,....Minnesota.

The above articles have been bought low for Cash, selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented, and sold at the very lowest cash price.

153m

MALTA.

Notice To Stock Raisers.

I wish to call the attention of Farmers and others interested that I have one of the best Spanish Stock Jacks in the country, as his colts will show. One pair at 3 years old measured sixteen hands high and weighed 1,100 pounds. The great advantage they have over horses is, a good pair of mules at 2 years old are more suitable to put to work than horses are at 4 years. Besides when a horse is old enough to be worth a mule is in its prime.

MALTA will extend the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, for the service of mares, in the town of Verona Faribault county, and at no other place.

TERMS.—For a colt \$5. No colt, no pay.

31w6 A. B. BALCOM.

ON TO RICHMOND!

Just received, a new and complete assortment of
GROCERIES!!

RICHARDSON & DEUDON

HAVING formed a Co-Partnership in the Grocery and Mercantile business, are now offering in Richardson's Market Block,

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINNESOTA,
One of the best selected, varied and most extensive assortment of Goods in their line

Ever imported into Faribault County,

Which they are selling to the People of the Blue Earth Valley cheaper than Mankato or any other man.

In this

GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

Their facilities for supplying the wants of the people of this immense region are on a scale to warrant the fullest satisfaction.

We offer to the citizens of Faribault and Mankato Counties the finest stock of

Groceries and Provisions.

FRESH OYSTERS

Fresh Meat,

GREEN & DRIED

FRUITS,

TOBACCO & CIGARS

THE BEST

TEAS & COFFEES,

SUGARS,

Wines & Liquors

Ever brought to this market.

Also a complete assortment of
HARDWARE!

CASH BUYERS

WILL

consult their own interests

By CALLING, EXAMINING AND PURCHASING From our VARIED and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.

We have the

Facilities and Determination

to sell Goods as cheap as any house West of the Mississippi.

Pay Cash for Wheat, Oats, Corn,

Pork, Hides, Butter and Eggs.

RICHARDSON & DEUDON,
Winnebago City, Nov. 7, 1863.

JUST RECEIVED!

NEWGOODS.

New Goods!

MOULTON & WELCH,

Have received their

SPRING & SUMMER

Stock of Goods,

And ask all want of ANY THING at REASONABLE RATES to give them a call.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Minnesota, and therefore invite the people of the Blue Earth Valley to call and examine.

Style & Quality

of our

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of FORTINS, MERTINS, PARAMATTAS, TURIN CLOTHS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, WOOL, PLAIDS, GINGHAM, PRINTS, TABLE CLOTHS, CHAMBRAS, TOWELS, HOSIERY, BALMORALS, HOOPSIRTS, LADIES' & GENTS' GLOVES, HOSIERY, SOUTS, NUBIAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, SATINETTES, FLANNELS, SHEETING, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, AND DENIMS, &c., &c., &c., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

We have also a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes

HATS & CAPS,

Drugs,

And in fact everything usually found in a first class country store.

Our Goods of all kinds have been carefully selected in the Eastern Market, and need not to be seen to be appreciated by good judges! The Ladies will please remember that it is a particular pleasure for us to show our goods. They will all bear inspection either at QUALITY or at PRICE.

GIVE US A CALL!
Winnebago City, Minn.,
Oct. 26, 1863.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Impotency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in this case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a valuable remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, 531m3 No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

Notice

There will be a meeting of the officers of the Fairbank County Agricultural Society at Moulton Hall on the 25th of June at two o'clock p. m. to decide upon the day to hold the County Fair, and fix premiums &c. All members of the Society are requested to be present at the meeting. J. A. LATIMER, President.

Mr. Dyer, formerly Farmer at the Winnebago Agency was in town on Thursday and Friday, last attending to a couple of men he had caused to be arrested at or near Minnesota Lake, on the charge of stealing timber. On the first trial the jury did not agree. The second trial the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Mr. Kimball, the justice fined the parties \$50 each and costs, amounting in all to some \$200. As they had not the wherewithal to meet the bill, they were taken to Mankato to be boarded until they do pay, at the expense of the county. They were escorted to their new quarters by Deputy Sheriff, Pat Allen. Bad business, this stealing timber.

JUST RECEIVED.—Moulton & Welch have just received by Express, a new and splendid assortment of Ladies Flats. We have seen them, and considering ourself a competent judge of that article, would pronounce them the finest and best that has ever been brought to this country. They are of the very latest Paris fashions. And as the season is somewhat advanced, they are selling them at greatly reduced prices. Ladies, call and see them, our "better half" says "they are so nice."

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This Magazine, does now, as it always has done, take the lead of all magazines. The July number is indeed a beautiful illustration of its worth. "Yankee Doodle," a beautiful steel engraving, is well worth the subscription price, of itself; and then the reading matter is of the very best. This Magazine is now in its forty ninth year, which alone speaks for itself. Every lady should be a subscriber, for its fashions are of the latest, and no well regulated household will be without it. Published by L. A. Goddy, Philadelphia. Price \$2.

We are informed that Ed Burse of this place has rented his house on Main Street to a gentleman from Mankato, who intends opening a new store in town in a few days. That's right, gentleman. Give us a little competition and everybody will trade a good deal more than now. Another store besides doing a good business for its proprietor will really help those already here.

ACCIDENT.—A few days since a horse driven by Frank Deaton Esq., of this place, got frightened and ran away, throwing Mr. D. from the wagon, and hurting him pretty badly, but not, we are glad to say, seriously. The wagon, if we are any judge, was "mortally wounded," the use of a Microscope being necessary to find the pieces.

LECTURE.—A Mr. Thurston, a reformed drunkard, will lecture on the subject of temperance, at Moulton's Hall, on Sunday next at three o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. T. having seen seventy-three summers, will no doubt have something to say that will interest the public.

At a meeting of the Ladies Soldiers Aid Society held at Moulton's Hall on Friday evening last, the proceeds of the fair in the hands of the Treasurer, amounting to \$456.47, were voted to be sent to the Soldiers thro' the Christian Commission. The vote was 50 for Christian Commission, and 10 for Sanitary Commission.

Sunday morning last the protracted drouth was broken by a soaking rain. It did lots of good, and once more renewed our faith in the promises.

People in the country need not think there is no wagon shop in this town, for there is, and we hope soon to be able to refer our reader to our advertising columns, to prove this fact.

The Burning of the Steamer Berkshire—Forty lives lost.

From the New York World, June 19.

Another terrible disaster has occurred on the Hudson river, more harrowing in its details than almost anything that has taken place in the record of steamboat accidents for years. The disaster of the Isaac Newton cannot form any parallel to it, for in that, only the loss of a fine and beautiful steamer was involved, while the burning of the Berkshire proved fatal to many human lives.

The Berkshire was a steamboat belonging to the Hudson Steamboat Company, quite new, only having been launched a few weeks ago. She took fire on Wednesday evening while coming down the river, and burned to the water's edge. It is estimated that forty lives were lost in this sad catastrophe.

It appears from statements made by passengers and others, that the steamer started as usual from Hudson, on Wednesday evening, on her way to this city. One hundred and thirty or more passengers were on board, many of whom were ladies, and there were also quite a number of children. The departure from Hudson took place at 6 o'clock or a little later. The passengers, many of them had retired to their berths, while others remained in the saloon, chatting cheerily together on politics, business and domestic affairs, passing time away as well as might be, in happy unconsciousness of the terrible scene that was to burst upon them. On the outer deck, too, a few gentlemen were still sitting quietly smoking their cigars, watching the twinkling waves and admiring the bold hills that covered with green forests, rose on either side, shadowed as night gathered round, in solemn darkness. None imagined that any of those cliffs were to be lighted up before midnight with the fires that should light their own funeral pyres.

Thus the time passed quietly on. The evening was beautiful, a mild breeze was blowing from the south, and all seemed serene. Seven, eight, nine o'clock passed, when suddenly the dread cry of "Fire! fire!" was echoed through the boat in such fearful tones that none could mistake its genuine meaning. Nearly every one seemed to hear it at the first alarm; but others, all unconscious, slept quietly on in their state rooms.

There was a rush in all directions. People threw open the doors of their rooms, and ladies gentlemen and children rushed out, a few seemingly calm and self-possessed, and others with almost frantic fright depicted in their faces. "Where?" "Where?" "What is the matter?" "Is the boat on fire?" "Have the boilers burst?" were among the hurried questions that were asked of almost every person by almost every other; but for a moment, that to them seemed an age, none knew definitely what had occurred. But as the cry continued in fearful chorus, swelled by other voices, it became evident, and as they rushed on deck the spreading flames, fanned and driven by the increasing wind, met every one's sight. The boat was indeed in flames, and those flames were spreading wider and mounting higher every moment. They caught upon some bales of hay, and as the hoops and cords burst away the bales burst open and into hot blazing masses that quickly covered almost the whole deck.

Up into the beautiful summer night the fires mounted and hissed, lighting up the waters and shores on either side with their angry glare. How it started no one hardly knows. It is stated that it was first discovered by a Capt. Sherman, a passenger on board, who thought it must have commenced in the lamp room, or have started in the hay from a spark dropped from some gentleman's cigar. A number were only half dressed, and others were only the night dresses in which they had laid down to sleep. They gathered together in groups in all the tenable places, some on the extreme prow, and others at the stern, while still others, forced by the advancing flames, endeavored to let themselves down over the sides and hung by one or both hands from the railings. Some were still heard groping about below, endeavoring to get out of the cabin. The boat was headed for the shore, for it was impossible to put out the fire, and the only hope that remained was to save as many as possible of the passengers. The boat struck the shore in some four feet of water. She ran head on, and thus afforded a way of escape for numbers who were on the bows, but at her stern, where more than a score of passengers were gathered, there was still ten or twelve feet of water. Those on the forward part jumped off into the water and succeeded in wading to the shore. Many of those at the stern jumped off too, but some are believed to have floated down the river, and finally sunk beneath the surface. Some were saved by boats that came off from a schooner near by, and from the steamer or James Baldwin.

The greater number that perished were supposed to have been burned alive in their state rooms, only waking in time to find that there was no escape, or rushing into the fire only to fall suffocated and helpless in its hot embrace. There was a marked difference in the deportment of the ladies. All were pale and anxious, but some appeared comparatively calm and self-possessed, while others were completely in hysterics, sobbing and shrieking in agonizing tones. The children were fearfully panic-stricken and gathered

about their parents, where they could find them, beseeching them to get ashore in some way and crying loudly.

Passengers were dispatched to the neighboring farmhouses, whose occupants immediately betook themselves to the scene, and did all they could for the sufferers. A number of ladies and some gentlemen were kindly taken to the neighboring houses and cared for as well as possible. Wagons were procured for the passengers, and transportation was thus provided to Hyde Park where they were placed on board a boat and conveyed to Rhinebeck, from there many took passage for Hudson or New York. Some arrived in this city late on Wednesday night, wearing only their shirts and drawers, and others came on yesterday by boat and railroad after providing themselves with the necessary clothing.

The Berkshire is almost a complete wreck. The captain of the Daniel Drew reports her as being burned completely away to the water. She was heavily loaded with freight, which was valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and which was mostly consumed. The steamer herself was new, and had made but few trips. She was furnished in splendid style, her cabin furniture alone being worth several thousands of dollars. She belonged to the Hudson Steamboat Company, was commanded by Capt. F. M. Powers, and worth about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The Oregon, belonging to the same company, was lost by collision last season, while leaving her dock at this city.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.
(Successors to J. R. Tinkoom.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints.

Oils

Dye Stuffs;

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts.,

Mankato, Minn. 21y1

Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley

when you come to Mankato, stop at

O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods;

Hardware,

Groceries.

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, that will be our fault. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you, that is your own fault.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL

Mankato, March 16, 1864. 21y1

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now afforded to acknowledge the favor he has received, and to respectfully say to his old patrons and all others that he is now receiving a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

In his line, and will be better prepared than heretofore to supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANNED

and Pressed Ware;

STOVES, PIPE,

POLISH, &c.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. B. ABBOTT.

Winnebago City, Oct. 26, 1863.

WINNEBAGO CITY

SAW & FLOURING Mills.

The subscribers having purchased the above establishment hope to be able, by their long experience and a strict attention to their business to give entire satisfaction to the community. They will exchange Flour for Wheat, giving for the bush thirty pounds of flour, five pounds shorts and five pounds bran.

Their charges for sawing lumber are for hard wood eight dollars and a half per thousand, basswood, &c., seven dollars and fifty cents.

They will keep Lumber for sale at from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per thousand.

All our appliances and arrangements for business are in first rate order and will be kept constantly in good repair.

W. J. M. THOMPSON.

GARDEN CITY, MINN.

W. J. M. THOMPSON respectfully announces to the people of Faribault and Blue Earth counties, that they have received a large assortment of goods for the

WINTER TRADE,

SUCH AS—

Prints, Shawls,

De Laines, Boots & Shoes,

Denims, Wool Yarn,

Brown Sheet, Cod Fish,

Bleach'd Sheet, Mackerel,

Cassimeres, White Fish,

Satinetts, Dried Apple,

KENTUCKY JEANS,

STRIPES

DRIED PEACHES

CANDLE WICKING

HATS & CAPS.

And in fact everything kept in a WELL FILLED country store, all of which will be sold as cheap as

Can be bought in the State.

The highest cash price will be paid for Wheat, Hides and Fur.

Flour to exchange for Wheat.

Remember the place—

NEXT DOOR SOUTH THE HOTEL

RED LION!

RED LION will stand the coming season for the improvement of Stock, at the following named places:—at J. A. Laimers on Mondays, at Vernon on Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at Capt. Bigelow's farm one half mile South West of Winnebago City, on Thursdays, at Blue Earth City on Fridays, and at the stable of the proprietor on Saturdays.—TERMS.—To ensure

SIX DOLLARS.

RED LION'S sire was imported from France to Illinois, in 1832 by Geo. B. Wilson. His dam was a dark Chestnut of the Stockholder breed.

RED LION Jr. (better known as OLD BILL, the H. H. horse), is a dark bay, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds.

25m2 P. H. ALLEN.

TAKEN UP

By the subscriber, living two miles west of Winnebago City, on the 24th day of May, one white horse, will weigh at 175 pounds. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the property, JOHN B. EDWARDS. 28m3

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

FINCH & THURSTON

INVITE the attention of EVERYBODY to their new stock of

GROCERIES!!

They have now in store a complete assortment of every thing in that line. New Dried

Blackberries, Pitted Cherries,

Peaches, Currants

Apples, Raisens, Citron,

Prime Figs, Pickles

Hominy, White Fish, Halibut,

Mackerel, Cod Fish.

Golden Syrup!

ORLEANS MOLASSES,

Vinegar, Kerosene oil & Lamps,

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS

A fine assortment of

Candies & Nuts.

In fact everything to be found in a GROCERY STORE.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT

and the highest market price for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FRONT STREET

OPPOSITE HICKORY STREET,

MANKATO MINNESOTA.

12y1 FINCH & THURSTON

Blanks, WE have just printed a

new lot, of Justice blanks

Andrew G. Doss, att'y for plff.

25m7

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.
WAREHOUSES,
90 S. Clark & 89 Washington st.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and Importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Strings, Violins, Accordion, Guitars

Drums, Brass Instruments.

And other Musical Merchandise.

Having connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish DEALERS

BANDS and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the Lowest Manufacturers' prices.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

Piano Fortes,

Piano Fortes,

Of the following Manufacturers:

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore,

BOARDMAN & GRAY, Albany,

A. H. GALE & CO., New York,

GABLER & CO.,

MIKE & SON,

ALSO AGENTS FOR

PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

Organs & Harmoniums,

Organs & Harmoniums,

DEALERS IN

Piano Stools, Spreads, &c. &c.

We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of PIANOS in the CITY, which for power and sweetness of tone, Easy and Agreeable touch, and Beauty of Finish, have by judges, been pronounced unrivalled. As to the relative merits of our Pianos, we would refer to the certificates of Excellence, in our possession, from TIALBERG, GOTTSCALK, FRANZOSCH, C. MAY, AUGUST, the year A. D. 1858, and all the MUSEUM, Musical Directors of the Italian Opera, and also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All instruments of our Manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.

Particular attention paid to the selection of instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Teachers and Scholars.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch.

Persons it want of a REALLY FIRST CLASS PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

99 S. Clark & 82 Washington St

send for a circular.

WE have on sale at this office a bunch of shingle made by Henry C. Thorp Esq., near Jas. C. Gray's place in town, which we invite those in want of shingle to call and examine.— Mr. Thorp is bound to suit the people, both in quality and price. Shingle will be higher this fall than they are now, so whoever wants any should contract for them at once.

251

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of an indenture of Mortgage, executed by Lorenzo D. Stacy of Mankato, County of Blue Earth and State of Minnesota to Henry J. Deelin for the sum of \$1000, and the said mortgage being recorded in the office of the register of Deeds of said county, State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1864, at 9 o'clock in the evening in book F of mortgages on pages 322 and 323, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note bearing even date therewith and executed by said Lorenzo D. Stacy to said Henry J. Deelin, payable the 20th day of May, 1864, with interest after said 20th day of May, 1864, the said Henry J. Deelin for a valuable consideration did on the 16th day of February A. D. 1864, by an instrument in writing duly sold and assigned to James S. Eckles the said promissory note and mortgage, which assignment has been duly recorded in the office of the register of Deeds of said county of Faribault, and whereas there is no claim to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice including interest, the sum of two hundred and twenty seven dollars, and no part thereof has been paid, and no suit at law has been commenced for the recovery thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and in conformity with the statute in such case made and provided the premises described in said mortgage to wit: the east half of the north east quarter of section seven [7] township 1403 one hundred and three north, range No. 127 west, lying and being in Faribault county, State of Minnesota, as the law directs, at the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Faribault by the sheriff of said county, on Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of July in the year 1864 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy the amount then due on said promissory note and mortgage, together with the taxes which shall then be due on said mortgaged premises and the costs and expenses of sale, allowed by law, together with the balance of said mortgage, fees, provided to be paid by the terms of said mortgage on foreclosure sale, to wit:

Dated May 15th 1864.

JAMES S. ECKLES assignee of said mortgage.

E. P. FREEBORN att'y for assignee 29m5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,

County of Faribault.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the district court in and for the county of Faribault sixth judicial district, dated the 25th day of April A. D. 1864, to me directed and delivered upon a judgment rendered in Justices court on the 4th day of June, 1863, in a certain action wherein John Claybaugh was plaintiff, and William Lyon and Byron Cooper were defendants in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants for the sum of forty four dollars and forty two cents, (\$44.42), and which said judgment was duly docketed in the office of the clerk of the district court aforesaid, on the 8th day of June A. D. 1863, and upon which judgment there is now due and unpaid the sum of Forty four dollars and forty two cents with interest thereon from the 4th fourth day of June A. D. 1863, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to wit:

The west fractional half of the North west quarter of section seven in town one hundred and three range 28 in the county of Faribault, except three acres out of the north west corner thereof sold to Ella L. Cooper, as the property of said William Lyon one of the defendants above named. Now therefore notice is hereby given that I will sell the said real estate hereinafter described real estate, together with all the right title and interest therein, said William Lyon has in and to the said real estate, and which said judgment was docketed in my county or at any time thereafter, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the law directed, at the front door of Kimball's Hotel in Winnebago City in said county on the 23d day of June A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to satisfy the said execution, together with the costs and expenses of said sale, Dated May 10th 1864.

W. J. C. ROBERTSON

Sheriff of Faribault Co.

ANDREW G. DOSS, att'y for plff.

25m7

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

And OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they are amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better person can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

These feelings which so sadden us usually arise from indigestion or any morbid, obstructed perspiration or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the liver

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Points of a Good Horse

Mr. Barthrop in a discussion on the Breeding and Management of Horses, at a recent meeting of the Framingham Farmer's club (Eng.) gave the following as his idea of a good "hunter;"

The most valuable horses are those that can carry the most weight; and although it does not always follow that the 16-hand horse can beat one of 15-hands, yet most men like to be on a horse high enough to enable them to see what is on the other side of the fence as they come to it; I therefore think the hunter brood mare should not be less than 15 1/2 hands. It is sometimes said, "A horse does not go on his head," and that it is not an important feature; but I think a good head is a great setting off to a horse. I would have it well proportioned to the size of the horse, and care not so much for a "pretty head" as a good intelligent looking one—no matter if it is rather long, provided it is lean, with a kindly expression of eye, mo. ly hung on the neck, clear between the jaws, to admit of the trachea, or windpipe, having full play, and free from all thickening of any kind; the neck should be light, yet running gradually to strong, well-laid shoulders; the back should be of moderate length, with ribs springing well from the chin, a well-arched loin, two long hind quarters; the tail "on the top of his back," as it is called, is pretty enough to look at, but I believe the horse with rather drooping hind quarters will be found the fastest. The thighs should be full and muscular, running down to clean, big hocks flat hind legs, good fetlock joints and feet. It is important that the mare has deep, as well as good springing ribs, muscular, not fleshy shoulders, good deep brisket with plenty of room for the lungs to play, arms well developed, and standing square on good flat fore legs, the sinews of which should be free from all appearance of fleshiness, but hard and wiry feeling, and running into strong forelocks and pastern joints, with feet free from all appearance of contraction or flatness. This description of the essential points of a horse is perhaps a very imperfect one, but I know not what more to say about it, further than, above all things, secure good oblique shoulders, and strong thighs and hocks. Nice, straight fore legs are doubtless very desirable, but I would rather put up with a horse with arched fore legs, and that was a little cross-ankled, provided his shoulders and hind legs are good, than have the best form of fore legs ever seen, with upright short shoulders; remember, however, that it is not ever horse with high withers that is desirable, but the shoulders should be long and well laid into the back. The chief points of excellence that I have enumerated in the mare are in all respects the same in the stallion, with perhaps the exception that his form should be more compact, his joints more firmly knit, and his general appearance denoting the possession of great power in comparatively small compass, and he must be thoroughbred.

"What, then, has been said as to the shape of the hunter and riding horse applies equally to the cart horse with the exception of the shoulders, for whilst you cannot well have the shoulders of a riding horse too oblique, those of a cart horse ought to be more or less upright, so as to allow him to throw his weight into the collar. It is equally important with cart horses as with others, that attention should be paid to their breed, selecting those that are remarkable not only for their form but for the hardness of their constitution, and for their activity.

Washing Sheep

S. N. Taber writes to the Maine Farmer as follows:

"I have been quite interested in the various discussions on sheep and wool which have recently appeared in The Farmer. I hope the next move will be to get a vote from all wool-growers against washing sheep. Economy in labor demands it, the health of the sheep demands it, and the comfort of man and beast demands it." We are glad to know that the practice of not washing sheep is gaining favor among farmers throughout the state, and hope it will ere long become "a thing of the past."

Bruising Oats for Horses.

The fact that oats are frequently undigested, and pass through the horse without change, should be sufficient to show the importance of bruising, for certainly no benefit can be derived from that which is not digested by the animal. Experiments made by the London Omnibus Company and by others, show that a smaller quantity is required to produce the same ability to work when the oats are bruised than when fed whole.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

AN ACT TO SECURE HOMESTEADS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first January eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter upon and occupy a certain quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which no person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption under a pre-emption five cents, or less, per acre, or eighty acres, or less of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver, that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one or more years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that the entry is for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided, however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued thereon until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow, or, in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States, then, in such case he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law; And provided, further, That in case of the death of the settler, and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall be retained by the said child, or children, or the executor, administrator, or guardian, until the time being for their disposal, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the release, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the track books and plats of this office, and keep a register of all such entries, and a record thereof in the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no land acquired under the provision of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary to carry to effect its provisions in full; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any land entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver; Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to impair or interfere in any manner with the existing pre-emption rights: And provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their applications for pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act: Provided, however, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the payment of new land entered under the provisions of this act, and for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall extend to all other affidavits, and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person who has availed himself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided for by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

GALUSHA A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. FOOT.

President pro tem. of the sen ate.

Approved, May 20, 1862.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States.

The following is the amendment to the Homestead Law, which passed Congress on the 15th of March, 1864.

Amendment of The Homestead Law.

The bill provides that in case of any person desiring to avail himself of the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, but who, by reason of actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, is unable to do so, he may pre-empt any tract of land in the United States which that act requires, it shall and may be full for such person to make the affidavit required by that act before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which he may be engaged, which affidavit shall be as binding in law, and with like penalties, as if taken before the register or receiver; and upon such affidavit being filed with the register by the wife or other representative of the party, shall become effect from the date of filing, provided the application and affidavit are accompanied by the fee and commissions as required by law.

The second section provides that besides the ten dollar fee exacted by the homestead act, the

applicant shall hereafter pay to the register and receiver, each, as commissions, at the time of entry, one cent, upon the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for, and like commissions when the claim is finally established and the certificate therefor issued as the basis of a patent.

The third section provides that in any case heretofore in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead is prevented, by reason of distance, bodily infirmity or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, he may make the affidavit required by the original statute before the clerk of the court for the county in which he is an actual resident, and transmit the same, with the fee and commissions, to the register and receiver.

The fourth section provides that in lieu of the fee allowed by the twelfth section of the pre-emption act of 4th September 1841, the register and receiver shall each be entitled to one dollar for their services in acting upon pre-emption claims and shall be allowed, jointly, at the rate of fifty cents per hundred words for the testimony which may be reduced by them to writing for claimants, in establishing pre-emption or homestead rights.

The fifth section provides that where a pre-emptor has taken the initiatory steps required by existing laws in regard to actual settlement, and is called away from such settlement by he being actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and by reason of such absence is unable to appear at the district land office to make before the register or receiver the affidavit required by the twelfth section of the pre-emption act of 4th September, 1841, the time for filing such affidavit, and making final proof of entry or location shall be extended six months after the expiration of his term of service, upon satisfactory proof, by affidavit, or the testimony of witnesses, that the said pre-emptor is so in the service, being filed with the register or receiver for the district in which his settlement is made.

By the seventh section, the registers and receivers in the State of California are to collect and receive the fee and commissions on the fees and allowances provided by the act.

PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE ST. PAUL PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

Is universally admitted to be the Best Newspaper Published Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of the great principles for which the Amies of the United States contend, it has become a newspaper, it has in the third year of its publication, reached a circulation DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issue of the contest which is imminent in the approaching Presidential Campaign of 1864—the result of which will decide whether Slavery, the mother of the Rebellion, shall be forever banished from the Nation, or survive to generate a new progeny of National crimes and disasters—demand that increased effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the

Leading Republican Journal of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of fifteen thousand for the twin cause of FREEDOM AND THE UNION, if every citizen of the State will take the Press at once begun by persuading every intelligent voter to

Take the Press.

Every Republican and Union man should

Take the Press,

because it is the only Republican or reliable Union Journal published at the capital.

Everybody who wants a first-class Newspaper, should

Take the Press,

because in all its departments of Telegraphic, General, State, and interest of its Home and Military Correspondence, it is universally admitted to be the best and most enterprising newspaper Northwest of Chicago.

Every politician should

Take the Press,

because it contains every important public document, speech or letter bearing on the great questions of the day.

Every lawyer and every citizen interested in all the legislation of the State and Nation, should

Take the Press,

because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES, and the only Journal that publishes all the LAWS OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND OF CONGRESS.

Every merchant, business man, farmer and mechanic, should

Take the Press,

because it is the only Minnesota paper which contains full and accurate daily Monetary and Commercial reports of the LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKETS, and because its circulation is proportionally greater than any other paper, it is the favorite medium of advertising in all departments of trade and industry.

Everybody interested in the progress and prosperity of the State, should

Take the Press,

because it devotes more labor and more columns to the advocacy and statistical exposition of subjects connected with Trade, Agriculture, Manufactures, Internal Improvements, and the General Development of the State than any and all other papers combined.

Everybody desirous of promoting immigration to Minnesota should

Take the Press,

because it is the best paper to send abroad to disseminate a correct appreciation of the resources of the State.

Every soldier should

Take the Press,

because it is the best medium of Home news, and of military intelligence from the various regiments which is published in Minnesota.

Everybody who wants a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL, should

Take the Weekly Press,

Special attention being given to the Department of TALES, POETRY AND GENERAL READING.

THE WEEKLY PRESS contains the cream of all the Editorial, News and Miscellaneous matter of the Daily, and is especially prepared for Family Reading, and for Eastern Subscribers.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS contains nearly all the matter of the Daily, and has reached a circulation of more than that of any other Tri-Weekly in Minnesota.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Press.

To city subscribers, by the year, payable in advance \$3 00

To city subscribers, payable weekly 20

By mail, payable for any time in advance, at the rate per year of 8 00

Tri-Weekly Press.

One copy, by mail payable for any time (in Advance) at the rate per year of \$5 00

Clubs of five, to one address, each 4 00

Weekly Press.

One copy one year \$2 00

Five or more copies each, one year 1 75

Ten or more copies each, one year 1 50

Twenty or more copies each, one year 1 25

Address.

PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Advertisement for 1864!

TERMS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK for 1864.

GREAT LITERARY & PICTORIAL YEAR!

The publisher of Gody's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for twenty-seven years of a large circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authors in this country—

MARION HARLAND,

AUTHOR OF "ALONE," "HIDDEN PATH," "MORRIS RING," "KEMESIS," AND "MIRIAM," who will furnish stories for the Lady's Book for 1864. This volume will place the Lady's Book in literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other magazine. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND THE LITERARY.

It is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Gody."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving us, we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES

CONTAINING From five to seven full length colored fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two.

THE PUBLICATION OF THESE PLATES COST \$10,000 MORE

than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enabled us to give them. We originally intended to have never spent money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Gody you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Gody.

DRAWING LESSONS

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

are such as can be found nowhere else—cooking in all its variety—confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally intended this department at twice the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE

This department contains engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES

One copy one year, \$5. Two copies one year, \$8. Five copies one year, \$20. Four copies one year, \$7.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$10.

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$15.

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$20.

The extra magazine may be introduced into the above clubs plan of the Lady's Book, is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBS WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Gody's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine, one each one year for \$2 50.

Gody's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, one each one year for \$4 50.

Gody, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of \$6 00.

Address L. A. GODEY,

322 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO

Journal of Commerce.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

As we are now upon the threshold of a new year, when prudent merchants are accustomed to sum up the past and plan for the future, we wish to say a few words to them about ourselves.

Our paper was started now nearly a year since, to meet the necessity for a reliable Weekly Commercial Journal in this great and growing metropolis.

To the attainment of this end we have devoted all our energies and our continued labors, and we have succeeded in our expectations, and our paper is now a valuable addition to the list of those who will carefully examine its various departments.

Those who have not yet had an opportunity to do this are respectfully referred to any of its numerous patrons whose advertising favors are and have been displayed in its columns.

We have differed somewhat from the Commercial Weeklies of New York and Boston, by giving place to subjects of permanent value in the domain of Agriculture, Literature and news, as well as Commerce, that our paper might be acceptable to every business man, not only as a reliable commercial reference but as one that never fails to contain something upon various subjects which will interest and instruct.

Our subjects which are now interesting and worthy of our attention, are the following: The American Agriculturist and the "Working Farmer," both of New York City. With their kind permission we shall continue to do so, as we know of no papers in this country or elsewhere more worthy of reference. No good farmer should be without them and none will when they read of their value. At the same time we are of ourselves worth far more than a subscription to our paper. In this department we have no Western rivals.

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

One copy one year \$2 00

Three copies one year 5 00

Five copies one year 8 00

Ten copies one year 15 00

An extra copy of the gettup of each club of five.

A NEW MAGAZINE FOR THE LADIES.

THE LADY'S FRIEND,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

The subscribers would be glad to call the attention of their friends and the public to the NEW MAGAZINE which they are about to issue, and the January number of which is now ready. The name will be

The Lady's Friend.

and it will be devoted to choice Literature and the illustration of the Fashions. It will contain the latest patterns of Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Head Dresses, Fancy Work, Embroidery &c. &c.; with Receipts, Music, and other matters interesting to ladies generally.

THE LADY'S FRIEND will be edited by Mrs. HENRY PETERSON, who will rely upon the services in the Literary Department, of an unrivaled Corps of Writers.

HANDSOME STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A Handsome Steel Engraving and a Colored Steel Fashion Plate will illustrate every number; besides well executed Wood Cuts, illustrative of Stories, Patterns, &c., too numerous to mention.

The January number contains a beautiful Steel Engraving, designed expressly for this Magazine by Schuchardt, and called GILKILL WILKIE'S RETURN. This handsome Steel Plate illustrates a story of love, war, and a broken engagement, by Miss Eleanor C. Duncunely, and is of itself worth the price of the number.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS.

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to THE LADY'S FRIEND and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty Five Dollars. The Machine will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

In procuring subscribers for this Premium, we prefer that the thirty subscribers should be procured at the regular rate of Two Dollars for each, but where this cannot be done, they may be procured at our club rates, and the balance of the Sixty Dollars forwarded to us in cash by the person desiring the machine. The Magazine will be sent to different Post Offices if desired. Every person collecting names should send them with the money as fast as obtained, so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive their Magazine, and not become dissatisfied with the delay. When the whole number of names (thirty) and the whole amount of money (Sixty Dollars) is received, the machine will be duly forwarded.

TERMS.

Our terms will be the same as those for that well known weekly paper, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, published by us for the last seventeen years—in order that the clubs may be made up of the paper and magazine conjointly, where it is so desired—and will be as follows:

CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy, one year, \$2 00

2 copies, one year, 3 00

4 copies, one year, 6 00

8 copies, one year, 12 00

20 copies 25 00

1 copy each of THE LADY'S FRIEND

and SATURDAY EVENING POST 3 00

Single numbers of THE LADY'S FRIEND (postage paid by us) 20 cents.

The Free Homestead.

VOL. 1.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29 1864,

NO. 35.

Terms--One Dollar and Fifty Cents--Invariably in Advance.

J. L. CHRISTIE Publisher & Proprietor.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Office in Blue Earth River Bank Building, next door to the Land Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy one year \$1.50
Five copies " " 7.50
For any term less than 6 months, 5 cents a week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

No. in.	1 sq.	2 sq.	4 sq.	1 col.	4 col.	1 col.
1 week	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	5.50	10.00
1 month	2.50	4.00	6.00	7.00	12.50	20.00
3 months	7.50	12.00	18.00	21.00	37.50	60.00
6 months	14.00	24.00	36.00	42.00	75.00	120.00
1 year	25.00	40.00	60.00	70.00	125.00	200.00

Ten lines or less make one square.

Advertisements not marked for a specified time will be continued, and charged for accordingly. Yearly advertisers will be held strictly to advertisements pertaining to their business. All other notices will be charged at the regular rates. Excess of advertisements inserted will be charged proportionately to the number of squares bargained for. Legal advertisements inserted at the expense of the attorney ordering them, and not payable for legal proceedings, but must be paid on delivery of the affidavit. Notices inserted in the reading column, double rates. J. L. CHRISTIE, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE

NO. 27.
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
The Regular Communications of this Lodge is held on Tuesday Evening on or before the Full Moon.

OFFICERS--
J. L. WEIR, W. M. J. D. MORSE, J. D.
GEO. A. WEIR, S. W. GEO. K. MOULTON, Sec'y.
S. S. WILSON, J. W. H. T. FORD, Treas'r.
G. W. GOODSON, S. D. T. W. JENNIS, Tyler.

OFFICIALS OF FAIRBANK COUNTY.

Sherriff--J. C. ROBERTSON, Co. Atty--A. C. DUNN.
Treas'r--W. M. DUSTIN. Judge--AMOS BRISTOL.
Auditor--A. ROSEWILL. Court Com.--A. BRISTOL.
Register--F. A. KRISTEN, Coroner--W. M. A. WAY.
--District Court of this District meets at Blue Earth City on the 1st Monday in May.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Winnebago City District.
J. H. WELCH, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J. C. EASTON,

DEALER IN LAND AND LAND WARRANTS.
LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J. W. WELLS, M. D.

Graduate of the Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., and of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Keeps a well-furnished, first-class drug store.

OZIAS C. HEALY,

Proprietor of Grapeland House, in the post office building, near Grapeland, Fairbault County, Minnesota, ten miles east of Winnebago City, on the Williston, Orono and St. Marys route. Plenty of rooms and good stabling.

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased the Hotel Building formerly kept by Messrs. Law & Doudon, have prepared to receive on the 1st of July, 1864, the public. The hotel is situated on the corner of the main street and the river, and is well adapted for the accommodation of the public. A good family table is served at all times. C. S. RICHMOND, Proprietor.

CLIFTON HOUSE.

Front Street, near the Levee.
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.
M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

General Stage Office for all Points in the State.

Staging with attentive Drivers. 1864.
JO. L. WEIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
General Land Agent,
and Conveyancer, Winnebago City, Minnesota.
Collections made and taxes paid. Business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

MANKATO HOUSE,

Mankato, Minnesota.
BUTLER & LAW,
Proprietors.

ANDREW C. DUTCH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Will attend to professional business throughout the State.
Winnebago City, Minn.

WILLARD & BARNEY.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY, MINN.
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care.
Have for sale at all times, large quantities of Winnebago Trust Lands, and other valuable farming lands.
J. A. WILLARD. 21y1 S. F. BARNEY

N. L. COON,

Physician and Surgeon,
Would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he has permanently located among them, and now holds his office ready to attend to all business connected with his profession, promptly and at all hours.
All persons employing me are expected to settle for the same on or before the expiration of six months. No deviation from this rule.
Office at Moulton's Store.
N. L. Coon, M. D.

R. B. JOHNSON,

Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes,
and dealer in
Leather and Findings
Residing done to order.
Ready Made Boys' and Youths' Boots on hand.
Corner Holley and Moulton Streets,
Winnebago City, Minn.

CABINET MAKER.

WILLIAM BALLANDI.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Fairbault County that he is prepared at all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to furnish

CHAIRS, BUREAUS

BEDSTEDS, CRIBS,

What-Nots, Tables, Washstands

And in fact everything usually found in a Cabinet Ware Room.

He warrants all his work to be represented, and is confident that in both QUALITY and PRICE he can give satisfaction to his customers.

Having permanently located in this County, he hopes by strict attention to his business to deserve and retain the patronage of the people.

Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 24, 1863. 21f

NEW

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned here leave to inform the citizens of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he has taken rooms in the building occupied by Mr. WOLEN OX, for the purpose of opening a

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the public that all work left in my charge will be executed in the neatest and most durable manner.

EDWARD HECKMAN,
Mankato. 20y1 Dec. 4th, 1863.

J. D. JONES,

Harness and Saddle Maker

Nearly opposite the CLIFTON HOUSE

MANKATO MINN.

Keeps constantly on hand everything in his line WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mankato, March 16 1864. 21y1

MANKATO INS. AGENCY.

HARTFORD,

PHOENIX

MERCHANTS--Fire Ins. Co's.

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by

JOHN N. HALL

Resident Agent.

D. BURDELL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

OF FAIRBANK COUNTY, MINN.

RESIDENCE in Prescott Township, but orders may be sent to be directed to Verona, Pa. Office with the number of section, town, and Range where the work is required to be done. I am prepared at all times to lay out roads, town plots and in fact do all other work in the surveyor's line. 21f.

CHAS. HELLBOCK,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND

STS. MANKATO MINN. 21y1

P. B. SPARROW,

Dealer in

STOVES,

Hardware, Tin, Copper and

Sheet Iron Ware.

SIGN - OF - THE - COFFEE - POT.

MANKATO, 21y1 MINN.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

USEFUL SERVICE SYSTEM, SPERMATOR, RICE & SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS. PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND PRELIMINARY DEBILITY, new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, inclosed in a sealed envelope, free of charge. Address, DR. J. S. HILLMAN, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 23y

Blooded Stock.

For Sale!

I HAVE one full blooded and two half blood Durham Bulls for sale.

A. B. BALCOM.

Verona, Feb. 23, 1864.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

Scales

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

173 Lake Street, Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. 33y

WE have just printed a

Blanks, new lot of Justice blank

SUBJECT POETRY.

The song of Grant's Soldiers.

On the rails. Come comrades, all,

We'll sing a song to-night;

To-morrow, when the bugles call,

Be ready for the fight.

Be ready then with loud hurrah

To battle or to die;

When Grant shall yield, the Northern star

Will fade from out the sky.

Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

Before us lies the rebel host,

Their watchfires we can see;

We laugh to hear the traitor boast

Of Southern victory.

Three cheers for Grant, and once more cheer,

Until the woods ring back!

Ah, well the rebel chief may fear

The blood-hound on his track.

Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

In Freedom's cause our blades were drawn:

The traitor yet shall feel

Before the day of peace shall dawn

How strong its Northern steel.

Three cheers for Grant, my gallant men,

Give three loud, ringing cheers:

Until the foe within his den

Shall tremble while he hears.

Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

Thus far we've come through fire and flood,

Still further on we'll press,

Although the way be red with blood

As through the wilderness.

Then cheer, brave comrades, let the night

Ring with loud hurrahs,

For Grant, who knows so well to fight,

And for the Stripes and Stars.

Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

Our longings eyes now behold

Proud Richmond's slender spires;

Our children's children will be told

How fought their valiant sires.

Look well to cap and cartridge, too;

And as we onward press

We'll cheer for Grant, who brought us through

The bloody wilderness.

Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

Brave soldiers of the Lord are we,

In solid ranks we come!

The Southern traitors yet shall see

How fights the "Northern scum."

Be ready, then, with loud hurrah,

To battle or to die;

When Grant shall yield, the Northern star

Will drop from out the sky.

Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

Josh Billings on Drafting.

Widder wimmin and their only sons

is exempt, provided the widder's hus-

band has already served 2 years in the

war, and is willing to go again, I be-

lieve the supreme corte has decided

this forever.

Once more: If a man should run

away with his draft, he probably would

not ever be allowed to stand the draft

again; this looks severe at first site,

but the more you look at it the more you

can see the wisdom in it.

Once more: Exempts are those

who have been drafted into the state

prison for trying to get an honest liv-

ing by supporting 2 wives at once! also

all them people who are crazy and un-

sound in the goose; all paper corres-

pondents and fools in general.

Once more again: No substitute

will be accepted who is less than 3,

or more than ten feet high; he must

State of Minnesota, Auditors Office,

St. Paul, June 16, 1863.

To the several County Auditors in the

State of Minnesota:

GENTLEMEN:--The following opinion

of the Attorney General, revising the

former ruling of this office, will be re-

garded by you as an official instruction

to enter for taxation all lands that have

been filed on under the Homestead Act

of May 20, 1862. Yours, &c.,

CHARLES McILRATH,

Auditor of State.

Attorney General's Office,

St. Paul, June 9, 1863

Hon. Charles McIlrath,

State Auditor:

I am in

receipt of your favor enquiring as fol-

lows:--"Are lands taken for homesteads

subject to taxation as real estate?"

I suppose the question has reference

to rights acquired under the provisions

of an Act entitled "An Act to secure

homesteads to actual settlers on the

public domain," approved May 20th,

1862.

The Act provides that certain classes

of persons upon making the affidavit

prescribed by the Act, and the pay-

ment of ten dollars, shall be permitted

to enter the quantity of land specified.

But it declares that no patent shall

issue until the expiration of five years,

and upon proof of continuous occupa-

tion.

It is, however, treated by the Act as

the property of the settler, and although

not transferable by deed, passes by

descent or will to his heirs or devisee,

and may be sold by the administrators

for the benefit of infant children.

If it shall be proved, however, that

the settler has ceased to occupy it for

six months, it reverts to the United

States. Here are all the elements of a

legal title, fully vested on the settler,

but subject to revert to the grantor,

the Government, upon a breach of the

condition under which it is held. The

delay in the issuance of the patent does

not prevent the vesting of the title. It

has repeatedly been held that the pa-

tent does not constitute the title, but is

simply the evidence of it and when is-

sued takes effect and derives its vitality

from the original entry. In the case of

Carroll vs. Safford, 3 Howard's U. S.

Reports, 411, the Court say, "When

the land was purchased and paid for,

it was no longer the property of the

United States, but of the purchaser. It

is said the fee is not in the purchaser,

but in the United States, until the pa-

tent shall be issued. This is so, tech-

nically, at law, but not at equity. The

land in the hands of the purchaser is

real estate, descends to his heirs, and

is subject to his executors and ad-

ministrators. In every legal and equita-

ble aspect it is considered as belonging

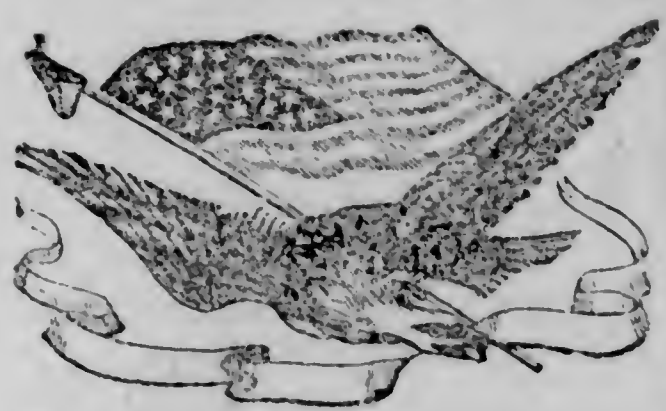
to the reality. Now why cannot such

property be taxed, by its proper trans-

mission, as real estate? It is difficult

to see why this reasoning does not fully</

THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

JUNE 29, 1864.

H. W. KOLLEY, Editor.

Union Presidential Ticket for 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON OF TENNESSEE.

"The money forwarded to St. Paul by the Ladies of this City was reported by the carrier \$20 too low (because he had been informed, though we have been informed that he broke the seal and opened the package) at Winnebago City, which caused an incorrect report at St. Paul. It seems the Winnebago people were making an effort to raise more money than this City, as the package sent from here was broken open and the money counted, and as it was supposed their own contributions made to exceed ours 5 cents." But in the hurry of the moment while the stage was waiting they made a mistake of \$20, leaving them behind \$10. We are truly sorry they failed to get in another big green back."

The above contemptible libel upon A. D. Mason Esq., who was the carrier of the two packages of money from this place and Blue Earth City, free gratis to the Express office at Mankato, we find in the Blue Earth City Advocate. For the gentlemanly courtesy Mr. Mason extended to the ladies Society of this town, in carrying their package of money free, he has the hearty thanks of the entire community, and if the people of Blue Earth City endorse this villainous attack of the Advocate upon Mr. Mason, we shall be very much mistaken. Nothing but a low bred pup, and of the meanest breed of dogs at that, would yelp so dirty a lie as the above, and we do not believe there is another being in the State in the form of a man except Carr Huntington, who is capable of showing out like this the natural instinct of the brute. The fact is, Carr Huntington is a dog all over, a sneaking yelping cur, without one grain of gentlemanliness in his composition; a dog who for 20 years has been cking out a miserable half starved existence in other States by black mailing decent people in newspapers, destitute of either influence or brains; a dog who at the solicitation of a sympathizing brother was brought to this country as a public panper, and who, after bolting the food furnished him gratis, snaps and snarls like any other Jackal at the hand that fed him; and so to bestill further consistent with his breed and bringing up, he attacks Mr. Mason as above, who has given more liberally than any other man in the county, to the Ladies Soldiers Aid Societies, of both Winnebago and Blue Earth Cities, closing his gifts in this regard by volunteering to carry free of charge, the money of the two societies to the Express office at Mankato. Mr. Mason has lived too long in Faribault county to be injured at home by any such scavenger as Carr Huntington, and if our friends at Blue Earth City are not ere long, heartily sick of the filthy dog who advocates for them, they will cheerfully contribute of the kind among whom he has forced his filthy and disgusting presence, who have not subscribed liberally to get this low, pusillanimous, dirty abortion of a man to tie up his duds and leave them.

As a specimen of what sort of a Union man our candidate for Vice President is, read the following:

"In his famous reply to Senator Lane of Oregon, in the first debates on the subject, when asked what he would do were he President of the United States, he said:

"The distinguished Senator from Oregon asks me what I would do with the rebels, were I President of the United States? I would have them arrested, I would have them tried, and if found guilty, by the FEDERAL GOV, I would have them EXECUTED!"

It is announced that all kinds of goods have advanced 25 per cent. There is but one way in such cases, to do, and that is, at every 25 per cent advance of goods, for consumers to resolve to get along with just 25 per cent less.

There was up to last Saturday 42,000 acres of land entered under the Homestead law at the Land Office in this place during the month of June.

We call attention to the decisions &c., on our first page relative to the taxing of Homesteads. As there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the legality of such taxation these decisions of the Attorney General of the State, on the subject will no doubt be interesting to all concerned, especially to the Homestead settlers and assessors.

We are in receipt of a sack of flour from J. H. Dunham Esq., formerly of Verona, now proprietor of a water power grist mill near Eureka, in Nicollet county. The flour was a little the nicest article we have had for many a day, and if it is a fair specimen of the kind of work done at that mill, will soon give it an excellent name abroad.

A daring mail robbery has just been discovered on the route between Mankato and Wilton. About 450 letters have been discovered, and two drivers named Burns and McConaghy, have been arrested. We see in the list of letters discovered, a package of 42 letters mailed at Winnebago City on the 2d of May.

The latest returns from Rochester is that of 900 more drafted men who have reported at the Provost Marshall's office \$32 paid commutation, 100 held to service and the balance been exempted from various causes. This shows that over half of the drafted men will not pass a medical examination.

MARRIED

At the house of Thomas George, on Sunday eve, June 26th by the Rev. Hiram McKee, Mr. NICHOLAS OLIVER to Miss MARY A. GEORGE, all of this place.

Well, there, if Nick hasn't been and gone and done it. Don't ask us what he's done, for we shouldn't like to tell. But stop, we might just as well tell for the world will find it out, well, he has been and—and and got spliced, there, now you have it in full. We have thought for some time past that Nick was contemplating some rash act, and feared it might be suicide, but instead, he appears to have been preparing for recruiting service. Pretty good business, Nick, and allow us to congratulate you accordingly, for we must say you have taken for your first recruit, as fine a sample of the sex, as it was ever our good fortune to become acquainted with. May success, contentment and sunshine, ever hover around your fireside, and several "fiddle" blessings, be given to you, is our wish.

The Fourth of July is coming.

At a meeting of the citizens of the towns of Verona and Prescott, held at the house of J. P. Carlton, June 21st 1864, to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating the Fourth of July next, A. B. Balcom was called to the Chair and D. H. Morse was appointed Secretary. On motion it was Resolved, To celebrate the Fourth of July in the grove at the house of J. P. Carlton.

On motion Resolved, That the ladies be invited to prepare a picnic dinner.

On motion the Chair appointed the following ladies a committee to take charge of the dinner: Mrs. Brayton, Mrs. Cady, Mrs. Woodruff, Miss Fiero, Mrs. Balcom, Mrs. Tenton, and Miss Carlton.

The following named ladies were appointed as assistant committee: Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Wm. Maxon Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. F. Lent, Miss Jenkins, Miss Bredford, Miss Fuller, Mrs. Murther, Mrs. Dunlevy, Mrs. P. H. Allen and Mrs. Greenman.

The following gentlemen were appointed to fit up the ground, procure a speaker, a band of music &c. Messrs J. P. Carlton, H. T. Stoddard, F. Bird sail, J. C. Woodruff, L. W. Brown, Webber, D. Brayton.

Mr. and Mrs. Brayton, and Mrs. Balcom were appointed to select some appropriate songs, and to take charge of the same.

F. W. Cady was appointed Treasurer, and to collect money, lemons, sugar nutmegs and powder for the occasion.

J. C. Woodruff was appointed Marshall of the day. A. B. Balcom was appointed President, and D. H. Morse Post Master.

The neighboring towns are invited to join in this festivities.

It was moved these proceedings be published in all of the county papers.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

D. H. MORSE Secretary.

A rebel attack on Gen. Abercrombie at the White House was repulsed. The rebels fired on our gunboats, thinking they were transports, and were compelled to retire with some loss.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, June 21. (Special to World.) Intelligence from the front to yesterday noon is at hand. It is understood that Sheridan is on another raid. On Sunday night there was considerable skirmishing and heavy artillery firing, but nothing of importance resulted.

A demand for the surrender of Petersburg has been made and refused, and our artillery have already shelled the place, which is nearly deserted by the inhabitants.

[Tribune's Special.] Later information from the army is that all was quiet on Sunday night with the exception of firing at intervals along the line. An attack was made on our centre, which was quickly repulsed.

The rebels occupy a high eminence near the town, and it would be useless to sacrifice life in an attempt to take the town, as the rebels, unless dislodged, would be able to throw shells in the midst of any force occupying the town. The position we hold is a very embarrassing one to the rebels, as they admit.

The Times special near Petersburg 19th. The country may look for a demonstration shortly which will greatly change the aspect of affairs at this point, as preliminary to other and even greater importance. The bombardment of Petersburg is set down for the opening step in the ensuing week's operations.

Binney has his artillery in excellent position at Rouge from 1,200 to 1,400 yards of the city, and at daylight tomorrow shelling will commence providing the place is not previously surrendered by evacuation, the former is not likely to occur.

The arrival of Hunter with his force at the White House, together with Sheridan on route to this place to operate in our vicinity has been officially announced this evening.

Grant has determined to increase rather than to diminish his force at this point.

This evening Binney commands Hancock's corps, and has extended his lines so far as to occupy the ground where the wounded of yesterday's charge had since lain.

New York, June 22. The Herald's correspondent at City Point on the 19, says rebel sources report Ewell's corps sent against Hunter.

With the capture of Petersburg the Danville road will be the only communication south left. The width of the track differs from all others, which will prevent the withdrawal of rolling stock. This road may be easily destroyed from Petersburg, so that the rebel government will feel that Richmond is held by a very slight tenure.

The loss of Petersburg is the virtual surrender of Richmond. Let the reader be assured that the glorious campaign of Vicksburg will find a parallel here.

A James River correspondent of the 20th says the rebels were shelled out of position at Malvern Hill by the gun boat Entaw, and located themselves out of range.

Three of the rebel rams came down nearly to Dutch Gap and were fired on by our monitors. The rams steamed slowly back.

Gens. Grant and Butler were on board the Agawan, having an interview with Admiral Lee, and witnessed the firing.

New York, June 21st. The Times' special, writing from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, under date of Sunday, 6 a. m. reports no positive advantage has been obtained over the enemy during the last twenty four hours. There has been more or less fighting along the whole line charges and countercharges made.

Our right and left has been swung in more than a mile while the centre has been advanced but little. Briefly, Petersburg is surrounded by an abatis of Yankee bayonets within easy range of the city.

All was quiet last night, no demonstration on the rebel side.

Tribune's special, dated June 19, 12 m., says the fourth day's battle before Petersburg, ended last night. If it shall open again to-day it will be the siege of Petersburg briefer perhaps than the battles.

Herald's special 19th. At 4 o'clock this morning Burnside's corps attacked the enemy's works on the left of our line and carried them after a severe and protracted struggle, capturing about five hundred prisoners, six excellent brass field pieces and two that were spiked.

Times special says the exploit of a small part of Butler's force on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad was a brilliant affair. A force of 4,000 advanced four miles and attacked Longstreet's veteran army, whom it succeeded in cutting in two by destroying three miles of railroad over which troops were passing as fast as the trains could run.

The Herald's special says Hancock's old wound has been so troublesome that he was obliged to ask to be relieved. The request was granted, and Binney was command of his corps.

It is said there are 30,000 rebel troops in Petersburg and that they are continually reinforced. The attack on Saturday at 4 o'clock a. m. by the 2d corps met with but little opposition. Our troops in passing over the formidable works occupied by the enemy the day previous captured fifty or sixty prisoners. The casualties on both sides few. We moved on and developed another line of works about 500 yards beyond. Here the rebels made a stubborn resistance. At noon a general advance of the 2d corps was ordered. The assaulting force consisted of three brigades. The line rushed forward gallantly, but could not withstand the deadly fire of musketry, grape and canister that they got within 75 yards of the earthworks. They fell back leaving their dead and wounded. Another attack was ordered at another point. The storming party consisted of several brigades in column of regiment. About 4 p. m. in two columns they were met with a murderous fire and cut down so rapidly they were withdrawn.

War Department, Washington. } June 18, 1864, 10 a. m. To Major General Dix:

The following dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday 11, a. m., at City Point, has been received by this department: "The 9th corps this morning carried two more redoubts forming part of the defences of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners and 4 guns. Our success are being followed up. "Our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the enemy's intrenchments at Cold Harbor, made a flank movement of about fifty-five miles, crossing the Chickahominy and James Rivers, the latter 2,000 feet wide and 84 feet deep at the point of crossing, and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg. This was artillery, and only about 150 stragglers were picked up by the enemy.

The 18th corps, Smith's, were transferred from the White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, and marched out near Petersburg on the night of their arrival. They surprised, or rather captured, the very strong works northeast of Petersburg before a sufficient force could be got in them by the enemy to hold them. They were joined the night following this capture, by the 2d corps, which, in an hour, captured more of the of the enemy's redoubts further south; and this corp? was followed up the 9th, with the result above stated.

All the troops are now up, except several divisions, covering the wagon trains, and they will be up to-night. The enemy, in their endeavors to reinforce Petersburg, abandoned their intrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They no doubt expected troops from north of the James River to take their place before we discovered it. Butler took advantage of this, and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plank road between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of.

Too much praise cannot be given the troops and their commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed during the last five days. Day and night have been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account.

Later unofficial dispatches show that at 8 o'clock this morning, the enemy still occupied Petersburg. Major Morton was killed in an assault yesterday.

There is nothing to-day from Sherman or Hunter.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 21st, 11 p. m. (Tribune special.)

As I write another important movement of this army is being executed—general headquarters to be moved at 9 o'clock in the morning. Of course any details at present would be contraband.

The movement must have been one of Gen. Meade's own choosing as we have not and never could be driven from our position there and the public

will be satisfied in understanding the change to be prompted by the prospects of advantages and not forced by necessity. The utmost confidence prevails in the command.

Later—Since the above was written headquarters have been moved and the movement referred to at last accounts is being made.

Washington, June 23.—(World's special.)—Advice from the army to yesterday noon at hand relates almost wholly to contraband intelligence. A movement which promises important results is in progress, but it is not deemed prudent to give any particulars at present.

The position of affairs around Petersburg remains unchanged. We still retain all the rebel works our force captured.

Headquarters, June 21.—(Tribune special.)—The troops of the Army of the Potomac proper are now disposed in a semi-circular line around the town, our left extending across the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad on the south, and our right resting on the Appomattox at 2 1/2 miles, 4 miles north of this city.

Butler's force occupy a portion of our right and front to the north and westward, towards the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. There are different opinions as to the number of rebel troops lying in front of Petersburg. A large portion of Lee's army, however, confronts Butler, and is so disposed as to defend any movement of Grant against the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad.

Throat Disease.—"We would call attention to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold.—Congregationalist, Boston.

Wives, Mothers, and Sisters, whose husbands, sons, and brothers are serving in the Army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure even under the exposures of a soldier's life. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in this place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and \$1.40 per box or post.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in this case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN H. GARDEN, 211-213 No. 67 Nassau street, New York.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY DRUG STORE! LEWIS and FRISBIE.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Cigars, and PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts. Mankato, Minn. 21y1

WICKERSHAM & KILGORE, DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Pure Wines and Brandies for Medicinal Purposes, PATENT MEDICINES, ETC.,

Letter, Cap and Note Papers, Pencils, Superior Ink, and other articles kept by Druggists generally. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

City Hall Building Mankato, Minn. The above articles have been bought low for Cash, selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented, and sold at the very lowest cash price.

155m

ON TO RICHMOND!

Just received, a new and complete assortment of GROCERIES!!

RICHARDSON & DEUDON

HAVING formed a Co-Partnership in the Grocery and Mercantile business, are now offering in Richardson's Market Block, WINNEBAGO CITY, MINNESOTA.

One of the best selected, varied and most extensive assortment of Goods in their line Ever imported into Faribault County,

Which they are selling to the People of the Blue Earth Valley cheaper than Mankato or any other man.

In the GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT, Their facilities for supplying the wants of the people of this immense region are on a scale to warrant the fullest satisfaction. We offer to the citizens of Faribault and Martin Counties the finest stock of Groceries and Provisions

FRESH OYSTERS Fresh Meat, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

TOBACCO & CIGARS THE BEST TEAS & COFFEES, SUGARS,

Wines & Liquors Ever brought to this market.

Also a complete assortment of HARDWARE! CASH BUYERS

WILL consult their own interests BY CALLING, EXAMINING AND PURCHASING FROM OUR VARIED AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.

We have the Facilities and Determination to sell Goods as cheap as any house West of the Mississippi.

Pay Cash for Wheat, Oats, Corn, Pork, Hides, Butter and Eggs. RICHARDSON & DEUDON, Winnebago City, Nov. 7, 1863. 21f

JUST RECEIVED! NEWGOODS.

New Goods! MOULTON & WELCH, Have received their

SPRING & SUMMER Stock of Goods, And ask all want of ANY THING at REASONABLE RATES to give them a call.

We are determined not to be undersold by any house in Minnesota, and therefore invite the people of the Blue Earth Valley to call and examine the

Style & Quality of our

DRY GOODS Consisting in part of: POPLINS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS, TURIN CLOTHS, ALPACCAS, DELAINE, WOOL PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, TABLE CLOTHS, CHAMBRAYS, TOWELS, HOSE, BALMORALS, HOODS, LADIES' & GENTS' GLOVES, HOODS, SOUTHERN, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, SATINETS, FLANNELS, SHEETING, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, and DENIMS, &c., &c., &c., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

We have also a well selected assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, HATS & CAPS, Drugs,

And in fact everything usually found in a first class country store.

Our Goods of all kinds have been carefully selected in the Eastern Market, and need not to be said to be appreciated by good judges! The Ladies will please remember that it is a particular pleasure for us to show our goods. They will all bear inspection either at QUALITY or at PRICE.

GIVE US A CALL! Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A free fight took place in the bar room of Kimball's Hotel on Saturday afternoon, last, in which the proportion of noise to blood was about 90 to 1. The genuine claret was however started, we believe, being drawn mostly from what commenced the row, viz: too much lip. After the second round squire Kimball rushed between the belligerents elevating his baton of office, a cane bottomed chair, calling up on the amused lookers on in the name of the law, to aid in separating the combatants. As the lookers on evidently preferred to see the fight go on, they did not seize upon the warriors and earnestly entreat them not to do so any more, but the warriors it seemed seized themselves and respecting the wishes of the Justice at once desisted. In seeking to find out the cause of the war, we are assured that it was not occasioned by whiskey.

Hurrah for the Fourth!—There is to be a celebration in the shape of a Pic-nic excursion, to be held in the grove near the house of Mr. Vannice. The Fourth of July is truly our greatest holiday, and should be celebrated in a becoming manner by everybody. The gettys up of this affair promise us a rich feast and a gay time generally. We are informed that several towns have joined together and a big turn-out is expected, and through this notice the people of this vicinity are requested to take a part in the exercises of the day, and thus show that the day of our Nation's birth has not been forgotten by them. Let every man go and take his wife and all the children (if he may be so fortunate) as to have them) and let all the boys go and take their "gals," and we'll bet a hat they will never regret the act.

An unsophisticated gentleman by the name of Bell who as Shakespeare might say "is portly forsooth and corpulent," came into town on Friday last with a peddling wagon of dry goods and groceries, and with some \$100 in gold, which without consulting the papers he offered to sell to a dealer here, for \$175 in Greenbacks. The trade being made Mr. Bell was then politely furnished with the newspaper, out of which he regaled himself with the refreshing intelligence that gold was worth 230 in New York, instead of 190. Those who watched him as he soaked up this information, say he did not sweat, but sweat profusely.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of this township held on Saturday last it appearing that the Assessor Mr. Lattin, who was elected last spring, would not for various reasons, qualify, the board appointed Mr. J. S. Lattin to fill the vacancy. As Mr. Lattin has been assessor before, he will no doubt do the work up as quickly and as well as any one that could be named.

A call for a Union State Convention has been made to be held at St. Paul on the 4th day of August, to put in nomination four candidates for Presidential electors, and three candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court. The call includes only those who will support Lincoln and Johnson for President and Vice President. The county of Faribault, we see, is entitled to two delegates.

At a meeting of the officers of the Faribault County Agricultural Society held at Moulton's Hall on Saturday last, it was decided to hold the Fair this year at Winnebago City, on Wednesday and Thursday the 14th and 15th days of September next. A list of premiums was prepared which will be published next week.

We are informed that Mr. Blackmer of Shelbyville township in Blue Earth County is making arrangements to build a saw mill about half a mile from Mr. James Cray's in this township. He has a good water power at that point on the river, and when he gets his mill going can depend on it being a paying institution. He is in want of hands to build the dam, and will give employment and good wages to those desiring work.

A fine shower on Saturday morning last, followed by another on the day evening has removed all fear of serious damage to crops on account of drought. The prospects now are good for fine crops in this county.

The 9th Regiment Minnesota volunteers, was engaged in the late battle at Gantown in Arkansas. From present reports it would seem that the Regiment was badly used up. Company D, a large number of whom went from this vicinity, is reported to have lost all but five men. We do not place how ever, much reliance upon this report, although enough is known to justify the most serious apprehensions, until the full details of the battle are received.

Since writing the above we learn from the St. Paul papers that 25 men are missing from Co. D, and no commissioned officers.

There is to be a meeting on Wednesday July, 6th, of all those interested in preparing a course for riding and trotting horses at the county Fair to be held in this place on the 14th & 15th of September next. All those interested are requested to come out and help.

Mr. O. Ward of Mankato is just opening a new stock of goods in this town, in the building owned by Mr. Ed. Bursie. Mr. N. Sargent has charge of the establishment. As a great many Faribault county people have already traded a good deal with Mr. Ward in Mankato, it will please them to hear that they reach him now without going so far.

The schools of Miss Andrews and Miss Fiero, made a Pic-nic excursion to Bass Lake on Saturday last. Everything we believe, passed off swimmingly, even to the drenching shower which caught some of them on their way home.

Speech of Gov. Johnson at Nashville.

A Union mass meeting was held at Nashville on Friday night, at which Governor Johnson was the principal speaker. We find the following report in the Nashville Times: The appearance of Governor Johnson, on the steps of the St. Cloud Hotel, was greeted by the vast crowd with loud applause. All were anxious to hear and see the next Vice President of the United States.

After thanking the assembly for the honor bestowed on him, and a few other preliminary remarks, Governor Johnson proceeded to say that we were engaged in a great struggle for free government in the proper acceptance of the term. Gov. Johnson said he had no impassioned appeal to make to the people in his own behalf. He had not sought the position assigned to him by the National Convention. Not a man in all the land can truthfully say that I have asked him to use his influence in my behalf in that body; for the position assigned to me, or for any other. On the contrary I have avoided the candidacy. But while I have not sought it, still being conferred upon me unsought, I appreciate it the more highly. Being conferred upon me without solicitation I shall not decline it. [Applause] Come swim, survive or perish, I accept the nomination on principle. I will do what I believe to be my duty. I know there are those here who profess to feel a contempt for me, and I on the other hand feel my superiority to them. I have always understood that there was a sort of exclusive aristocracy about Nashville, which affects to countenail all who are not within its little circle. Let them enjoy their opinions. I have heard it said that,

"Worth makes the man, And want of it the fellow."

This aristocracy has been the bane of the slave States, not has the North been wholly free from its curse. It is a class which I have always forced to respect me, for I have ever set it to defiance. The respect of the honest, intelligent and industrious class I have endeavored to win by my conduct as a man.

One of the chief elements of this rebellion is the opposition of the slave aristocracy to be ruled by men who have risen from the ranks of the people. This aristocracy hated Mr. Lincoln because he was of humble origin—a rail-splitter in early life. One of them, the private secretary of Howell Cobb, said to me one day, after a long conversation, "We people of the South will not submit to be governed by a man who has come up from the ranks of common people, as Abe Lincoln has." He uttered the essential feeling and spirit of this Southern rebellion. Now it has just occurred to me, opposed to being governed by Mr. Lincoln, what in the name of conscience will it do with Lincoln and Johnson? (Great laughter.) I reject with scorn this whole idea of an arrogant aristocracy. I believe that man is capable of self-government; irrespective of his outward circumstances and whether he be a laborer, a shoemaker, a tailor or a grocer. The question is whether a man is capable of self-government. I hold with Jefferson that Government was made for the convenience of man, and not man for the Government. That laws and constitution were designed as were instruments to promote his welfare. And hence, from this principle, I concluded that governments can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to

the wants, to the requirements and progress of the people, and the enlightened spirit of the age. (Loud applause) Now if any of your secessionists have lost faith in man's capability of self-government, and feel unfit for the exercise of this great right, go straight to rebellion, take Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and Bragg for your masters, and put their collars on your necks.

And here let me say, that now is the time to recur to these fundamental principles, while the land is rent with anarchy, and upheaves with the throes of a mighty revolution. While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundations of the Government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time. There is an element in our midst who are for perpetuating the institution of slavery. Let me say to you, Tennesseans and men from the Northern States, that slavery is dead. It was not murdered by me. I told you long ago what the result would be if you endeavored to go out of the Union to save slavery, and that the result would be bloodshed, rapine, devastated fields, plundered villages and cities; and therefore I urged you to remain in the Union. In trying to save slavery you killed it, and lost your own freedom. Your slavery is dead, but I did not murder it. As Macbeth said to Banquo's bloody ghost: Never shake thy gory locks at me, Thou canst not say I did it.

Slavery is dead, and you must pardon me if I do not mourn over its dead body; you can bury it out of sight. In restoring the State, leave out that disturbing and dangerous element, and use only those parts of the machinery which will move in harmony.

Now, in regard to emancipation, I want to say to the blacks that liberty means liberty to work, and enjoy the fruits of your labor. Idleness is not freedom. I desire that all men shall have a fair start and equal chances in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. This, I think, is a principle of heaven. I am for emancipation for two reasons: first, because it is right in itself, and second because in the emancipation of the slaves we break down an odious aristocracy. I think that we are freeing more whites than blacks in Tennessee. I want to see slavery broken up, and when it is thrown down I want industrious, thrifty emigrants to pour in from all parts of the country. Come on! We need all your labor, your skill, your capital. We want your enterprise and invention, so that hereafter Tennessee may rank with New England in the arts and mechanics, and that when we visit the Patent Office at Washington, where the ingenious mechanics of the free States have placed their models, we need not blush that Tennessee can show nothing but a mouse trap, or something of about as much importance. Come on! We greet you to the soil of Tennessee. Here is soil the most fertile in every agricultural product; a delightful and healthy climate, forests, water-power, and mines of inexhaustible richness; come and help us redeem Tennessee, and make her a powerful and flourishing State.

I am a Democrat in the strictest meaning of the term. I am for the Government because it is Democratic—a government of the people. I am for putting down this rebellion, because it is a war against Democracy. He who stands off stirring up discontent in the State, and higgling about negroes, is practically in the rebel camp and encourages treason. He who in Indiana or Ohio makes war upon the Government out of regard to slavery is just as bad. The salvation of the country is now the only business which concerns the patriot.

In conclusion, let us give thanks, not formal but heartfelt thanks, to those gallant officers and soldiers, who have come to our rescue, and delivered us from the rebellion. And though money had expended, though life be lost through farms and cities be desolated, let the war for the Union go on and the Stars and Stripes be bathed, if need be, in a nation's blood, till law is restored and freedom firmly established.

Gov. Johnson retired amid loud and continued cheering, and the large crowd dispersed to their homes.

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now offered to acquire knowledge of the furnace and stove revolution and to receive fully paid up to all patrons and all others who are now receiving a supply of

STOVES & STOCK

in this line, and will be better prepared than before to supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER SHEET IRON, JAPANNED

and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE, POLISH, &c.

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E. ABBOTT.

Winnebago City, Oct. 25, 1863.

WINNEBAGO CITY

SAW & FLOURING Mills.

The subscribers having purchased the above establishment, have been able to alter by their long experience and a strict attention to the business to give entire satisfaction to the community. They will exchange Flour for Wheat, paying for the best thirty pounds of flour, five pounds of shorts and five pounds of bran.

Their charges for sawing lumber are for hard wood eight dollars and a half per thousand, basswood, &c., seven dollars and fifty cents.

They will keep Lumber for sale at from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per thousand.

All our appliances and arrangements for business are in first rate order and will be kept constantly in good repair.

Dry Goods and GROCERIES.

J. M. THOMPSON.

GARDEN CITY, MINN.

WE respectfully announce to the people of Faribault and Blue Earth counties, that they have received a large assortment of Goods for the

WINTER TRADE,

SUCH AS—

Prints, Shawls, De Laines, Boots & Shoes, Denims, Wool Yarn, Brown Sheet, Cod Fish, Bleach'd Sheet, Mackerel, Cassimeres, White Fish, Satinets, Dried Apple,

KENTUCKY JEANS, STRIPES,

DRIED PEACHES,

CANDLE WICKING,

HATS & CAPS.

And in fact everything kept in a WELL FILLED country store, all of which will be sold as cheap as

Can be bought in the State.

The highest cash price will be paid for Wheat, Hides and Fur.

Flour to exchange for Wheat.

Remember the place—

NEXT DOOR SOUTH, THE HOTEL.

RED LION!

RED LION will stand the existing section for the improvement of Stock, at the following named places—

At J. A. Latimer's on Mondays, at Vernon on Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at Capt. Bigelow's farm one half mile South West of Winnebago City, on Thursdays, at Blue Earth City on Fridays, and at the stable of the proprietor on Saturdays.—TERMS.—To ensure

SIX DOLLARS.

RED LION's sire was imported from France to Illinois, in 1852 by Geo. B. Wilson. His dam was a dark Chestnut of the Stockholder, at Capt. Bigelow's farm, known as OLD BELL, the best horse, is a dark bay, 15 hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds.

25m2 P. H. ALLEN.

TAKEN UP

By the subscriber, living two miles west of Winnebago City, on the 24th day of May, one white boar hog, will weigh near 175 pounds. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the property.

JOHN B. EDWARDS. 25m3

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

FINCH & THURSTON

INVITE the attention of EVERYBODY to their new stock of

GROCERIES!!

They have now in store a complete assortment of every thing in that line. New Dried

Blackberries, Pitted Cherries,

Peaches, Currants

Apples, Raisens, Citron,

Prime Figs, Pickles

Hominy, White Fish, Halibut,

Mackerel, Cod Fish.

Golden Syrup!

ORLEANS MOLASSES,

Vinegar, Kerosene oil & Lamps,

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS

A fine assortment of

Candies & Nuts.

In fact everything to be found in a GROCERY STORE.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT

and the highest market price for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FRONT STREET

OPPOSITE HICKORY STREET,

MANKATO MINNESOTA.

12y1 FINCH & THURSTON

Blanks, WE have just printed a new lot of Justice's (Litho)

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

WAREHOUSES, 90 S. Clark & 89 Washington St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and Importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Stings, Drums, Violins, Accordeons, Guitars, Brass Instruments.

And other Musical Merchandise.

Having connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish DEALERS

BANDS and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the Lowest Manufacturers' prices.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

Piano Fortes, Piano Fortes,

Of the following Manufacturers:

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, BOARDMAN & GRAY, Albany, A. H. GALE & CO., New York, GABLER & CO.,

HINE & SON, ALSO AGENTS FOR

PRINCE'S MELODEONS, PRINCE'S MELODEONS, Organs & Harmoniums, Organs & Harmoniums,

DEALERS IN

Piano Stools, Spreads, &c. &c.

We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED Stock of PIANOS in the CITY, which for power and sweet tones of Tone, Easy and Agreeable touch, and Beauty of Finish, have by judges, been pronounced unrivalled. As the relative merits of our Pianos, we would refer to the certificates of excellence, in our possession.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. STEPHEN, G. MIZIO, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, and also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All instruments of our Manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.

Particular attention paid to the selection of instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory. Liberal discount to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools.—Terms liberal.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will find it to their advantage to call, as by greatly increased facilities, "care-enabled to fill all orders with dispatch.

Persons desiring to purchase PIANOS, should call on JULIUS BAUER & CO., PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

90 S. Clark & 82 Washington St.

send for a circular.

WE have on sale at this office a bunch of shingle made by Henry C. Thompson, near Jas. Cray's in this town, which we invite those in want of shingle to call and examine. Mr. Thompson is bound to suit the people, both in quality and price. Shingle will be higher this fall than they are now, so whoever has any shingle contract for them at once.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of an indenture of Mortgage, executed by Lorenzo D. Stacy of Mankato, County of Blue Earth and State of Minnesota to Henry J. Devlin of the same Co. and State aforesaid, bearing date the fifth day of April in the year A. D. 1858 and recorded in the office of the register of Deeds of the County of Blue Earth, Minnesota on the sixth day of August in the year A. D. 1858 at 9 o'clock in the evening in book F of mortgages on pages 225 and 226, which said mortgage was given to said Henry J. Devlin, as lender, and to James S. Eckles as surety, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note bearing even date therewith and executed by said Lorenzo D. Stacy to said Henry J. Devlin, payable the 20th day of May after date, with interest after said 20th day of May, and whereas said Henry J. Devlin for a valuable consideration did on the 16th day of February A. D. 1859, by an instrument in writing duly signed and sealed to James S. Eckles the said promissory note and mortgage, which assignment has been duly recorded in the office of the register of Deeds of said county of Faribault and whereas the new claim to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice including interest, the sum of two hundred and twenty seven dollars, and no part thereof has been paid and no suit at law has been commenced for the recovery thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and in conformity with the statutes in such case made and provided the premises described in said mortgage to wit: the east half of the north east quarter of section seven [7] township [10] one hundred and three north, range No. [27] west, lying and being in Faribault County State of Minnesota will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Faribault, on the fifth day of November 1863 at 8 o'clock A. M. in the forenoon of that day to satisfy the amount due on said promissory note and mortgage, then due on said promissory note and mortgage, together with the taxes and costs and expenses of sale, allowed by law, together with the sum of Five dollars and no cents, provided to be paid the terms of said mortgage on foreclosure thereof.

Dated May 18th 1864.

JAMES S. ECKLES assignee of said mortgage.

E. P. FREEMAN atty for assignee 25m5

Farmers of the Blue Earth valley

when you come to Mankato, stop at

O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries.

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, that will be our fault. If you, when you call on us, do not give us a chance to suit you, that is your loss.

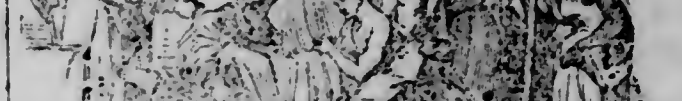
GIVE HIM A TRIAL

Mankato, March 18, 1864.

21y1

FRIENDS and RELATIVES

OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

And Ointment.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be supplied with these Pills and Ointment, and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over Fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either constipated or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the secret humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however disordered while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth,

Sores and Ulcers, Eruptions and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment, (so freely used as stated in the printed instructions) is rubbed in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in such cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds, either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet,

Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matches Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and covered all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning, 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway's, New York and London" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box: the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor H. C. HOLLOWAY, 50 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c. sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,

80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Sheep Raising.

The present prices obtained for wool, and which are likely to continue for a number of years, have induced many farmers to invest in sheep, and no doubt that many inexperienced farmers will have "the wool pulled over their eyes," as the saying is, and in a few years abandon the whole thing, jumping into the next current of high prices in some thing else, forgetting that "care is the mother of luck."

The great art of raising a flock of sheep is to secure for them sound health; the constitution; and next to this it is important to get the largest amount of wool on a given surface. To accomplish these ends, care is required in selecting your breeding ewes. A judicious, fine wool farmer will reject all long-legged and bare faced ewes, selecting only short-legged, wool-to-the-toes, and woolly-faced ewes, well built and "heavy set." A ewe cannot be relied upon as a kind and good suckler before the age of three years; at the age of four she may be considered in her prime, and her strong and vigorous constitution is imparted to her progeny.

The reason why we have so many ill-shaped, and unproductive flocks through our entire country is the haphazard, careless manner of too many of our farmers in selecting their breeding ewes; they have a certain number of ewes, yearlings, two-year-olds, three, four, and indeed often up to twelve and fifteen-year old ewes. The season arrives for "turning in," and without any thought about his business, the careless farmer expects to raise a flock of healthy, hearty lambs, simply because he is following in the way his father went before him.

The Grass crop.

We are now having doleful accounts of the hay crop in many parts of the State. A gentleman whose seventy acres of meadow, last season, yielded him 140 tons of hay, or 2 tons per acre, we are informed does not anticipate over half a ton per acre the present season. The mowers will be obliged to run over a great many extra acres to make up the amount needed for the next winter's use.

In the face of suffering caused by scarcity of food the past winter, it seems almost useless to utter a word about securing all the fodder possible the present season. It is well known that more stock died early this spring, and more came to grass "spring poor" than for many years, in this State especially. True, the winter was exceedingly severe and unusually long. We may not have certainly we hope not, a repetition for a long time to come. Yet it is always best to be prepared for it. Therefore, we say, put up all the hay your utmost needs may demand, and when light sows corn, Hungarian or millet, and cure for fodder. Each yields enormously. The latter two, as stated elsewhere, may be sown for several days yet, and if it is well taken care of, will be found very valuable.

Aloes--to Destroy Insects on Plants.

In your journal for May, 1890, you request your readers to try aloes as a protection of plants from insects, and report. As I have been induced to try it by an article in the Southern Cultivator for February, 1890, page 37 giving a translation from F. V. Raspail, recommending it, I will give you the results of my experiment on cabbage plants:

I was much annoyed by cut worms, very often not getting more than three-fourths of a stand, even after replanting several times.

When ready to set the plants last spring, (1890) I put from three-quarters to one pound of aloes in a tin pan and pour hot water over it, and stirred it until the water could dissolve no more; I then poured off the water into an empty whiskey barrel and repeated the operation until all the aloes were dissolved; I then filled the barrel with cold water, and as I planted the cabbage, I poured the solution on and around it, and did not use it any more for the same crop, and out of from 200 to 250 plants I had but about 15 cut; those I had replanted and watered again with the solution and they did not trouble me any more this time.

I tried it again last fall on another piece of ground in the same garden, with about the same result.

This spring I tried it again on the same piece of ground as last year and had but five plants cut.

I think if the solution made much weaker, was used once a week until the cabbage was too hard for them to eat, it would keep them off entirely.

I have not tried it on anything but cabbage. Southern Cultivator.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

AN ACT to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has been at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption claim under the act of May 30, 1828, or to purchase of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land, being contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act, shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the time of filing the same, that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one or more years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that no part of the land so entered shall be used for the purpose of actual settlement, and cultivation, or for any other purpose, or for the use or benefit of any other person or persons, who-soever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register of the land office, and on payment of five dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided, however, that no certificate shall be given or returned under this act, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and, if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry, or his or her heirs, or assigns, or his or her estate, shall have failed to make such affidavit as aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in and under the provisions of law; and, provided, further, that in case of the death of the person making such affidavit, or of his or her heirs, or assigns, or his or her estate, the land so entered shall, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall, upon application on the track books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provision of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of such affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section of land under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this act, and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any land entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application, and the other half by the person to whom it may be issued; and this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver of land; and that nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights; and provided, further, that all persons who may have filed their applications for pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act; provided, further, that no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an act of foreign invasion, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the publication of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person who has availed himself or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. FOOT,
President pro tem. of the sen. aie.

Approved, May 20, 1862.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

The following is the amendment to the Homestead Law, which passed Congress on the 15th of March, 1864.

Amendment of The Homestead Law.

The bill provides that in case of any person desirous of availing himself of the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, but who, by reason of actual military service, or of the military service of the United States, is unable to do the personal preliminary acts at the district land office which that act requires, it shall and may be law for such person to cause the affidavit required by that act before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which he may be engaged, which affidavit shall be as binding in law, and with like penalties, as if taken before the register or receiver; and upon such affidavit being filed with the register by the wife or other representative of the party, shall become effect from the date of filing, provided the application and affidavit are accompanied by the fee and commissions as required by law.

The second section provides that besides the ten dollar fee exacted by the homestead act, the

applicant shall hereafter pay to the register and receiver each, as commissions, at the time of filing the same, the fee exacted by the act of May 30, 1828, for the land applied for, and like commissions when the claim is finally established and the certificate therefor issued on the basis of a patent. The third section provides that in any case heretofore in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead is prevented, by reason of distance, bodily infirmity or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, he may make the affidavit required by the original statute before the clerk of the court for the county in which he is an actual resident, and transmit the same, with the fee and commissions, to the register and receiver.

The fourth section provides that in lieu of the fee allowed by the twelfth section of the pre-emption act of 4th September 1841, the register and receiver shall each be entitled to one dollar for their services in acting upon pre-emption claims and shall be allowed, jointly, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words for the testimony of claimants, in establishing pre-emption or homestead rights.

The sixth section provides that where a preceptor has taken the initiatory steps required by existing laws in regard to actual settlement, and is called away from such settlement by being actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and by reason of such absence is unable to appear at the district land office to make before the register or receiver the affidavit required by the thirteenth section of the pre-emption act of 4th September, 1841, the time for filing such affidavit and making final proof and entry or location shall be extended six months after the expiration of his term of service, upon satisfactory proof, by affidavit, or the testimony of witnesses, that the said preceptor is so in the service, being filed with the register of the land office for the district in which his settlement is made.

By the seventh section, the registers and receivers in the State of California are to collect and receive fifty per cent in addition to the fees and allowances provided by the act.

PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE
ST. PAUL PRESS,
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,
is universally admitted to be the
Best Newspaper Published
Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of the great principles for which the Armies of the Union are contending against the hosts of Slavery, and by its superior enterprise as a Newspaper, it is everywhere recognized as the most influential and powerful of the Northwest of Chicago.

The tremendous issues of the contest which is now being waged in the Northwest of Chicago, and the campaign of 1864--the result of which will decide whether Slavery, the mother of the Rebellion, shall perish with her infernal offspring, or survive to perpetrate crimes and disasters--demand that increased effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the

Leading Republican Journal
of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried northward by a majority of fifteen thousand for the twin empires of FREEDOM AND THE UNION, if in every city, town and ward the canvass be at once begun by persuading every intelligent voter to

Take the Press.

Every Republican and Union man should
Take the Press,
because it is the only Republican or reliable Union Journal published in the capital.

Everybody who wants a first-class Newspaper, should
Take the Press,
because in all its departments of Telegraphic, General, State, Local, and Commercial News, in the extent, variety and interest of its Home and Foreign Correspondence, in its universal admission to be the best and most enterprising newspaper Northwest of Chicago.

Every politician should
Take the Press,
because it contains every important public document, speech or letter bearing on the great questions of the day.

Everybody who is and every citizen interested as to the action of the legislature of the State and Nation, should
Take the Press,

because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES, and the only Journal which publishes all the LAWS OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND OF CONGRESS.

Every merchant, business man, farmer and mechanic, should
Take the Press,
because it is the only Minnesota paper which contains full and accurate daily Monetary and Commercial reports of the LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKETS, and because its circulation is everywhere recognized as the best and most enterprising newspaper Northwest of Chicago.

Everybody who is and every citizen interested as to the action of the legislature of the State and Nation, should
Take the Press,

because it devotes more labor and more columns to the advocacy and statistical exposition of subjects of public interest than any other paper in the Northwest of Chicago, and the General Development of the State than any and all other papers combined.

Everybody who is and every citizen interested as to the action of the legislature of the State and Nation, should
Take the Press,

because it is the best medium of Home news, and of military intelligence from the various regiments which is published in Minnesota.

Everybody who wants a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL, should
Take the Weekly Press,

Special attention being given to the Department of NEWS, POETRY AND GENERAL READING. THE WEEKLY PRESS contains the full amount of all the Editorial, News and Miscellaneous matter of the Daily, and is especially prepared for Family Reading, and for Eastern Subscribers.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS contains nearly all the matter of the Daily, and has reached a circulation four times that of any other Tri-Weekly in Minnesota.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Press.

To city subscribers, by the year, payable quarterly in advance \$9 00

To city subscribers, payable weekly 20

By mail, payable by any time in advance, at the rate per year of \$9 00

Tri-Weekly Press.
One copy, by mail payable for any time (in advance) \$3 00

Clubs of five, to one address, each \$15 00

Clubs of ten, to one address, each \$30 00

Weekly Press.
One copy one year \$2 00

Five or more copies each, one year 1 75

Ten or more copies each, one year 1 50

Twenty or more copies each, one year 1 00

Address,
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Advertisement for 1864!

TERMS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!
GODY'S LADY'S BOOK
for 1864.
GREAT LITERARY & PICTORIAL YEAR!

The publisher of Gody's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for thirty-four years of a large circulation, and in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular author in this country--

MARION HARLAND,
AUTHRESS OF "ALONE," "HIDDEN PATH," "MORSE SIDE," "MIDNIGHT," AND "MIDWINTER," who will furnish stories for the Lady's Book for 1864. This volume will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other magazine. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST
LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND THE CHEAPEST.
THE LITERATURE
of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE MUSIC
is all original, and must cost 25 cents (the price of the book) in the music store; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Gody's."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS
All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES
From twelve to ten full length colored fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two. FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

THE PUBLISHED WORKS OF
\$100,000 MORE
than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but the wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

Fine fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the magazines. In view of some of our so-called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,
of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.
Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication, and the cheapest. If you take Gody you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Gody.

NO OTHER LESSONS
No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS
are such as can be found nowhere else--looking in all its variety--confectionery--the Nursery--the Toilet--the Laundry--the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE
This department contains engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES
No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.
TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES
One copy one year, \$5. Two copies one year, \$9. Three copies one year, \$10. Four copies one year, \$11.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$10.
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$15.
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$20.

And the only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book, is Arthur's Home Magazine.
Several clubs may write OTHER MAGAZINES. Gody's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine, each one year for \$2 50.
Gody's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, each one year for \$1 50.

Gody, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of \$9 00.
Address,
325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; Pa.

CHICAGO
Journal of Commerce.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

As we are now upon the threshold of a new year, when prudent merchants are accustomed to sum up the past and plan for the future,--we wish to say a few words to them about ourselves. Our paper has started now nearly a year since, to meet the obvious necessity for a reliable Weekly Commercial Journal in this great and growing metropolis. To the attainment of this end, we have devoted all our energies and our confidential success (which has far exceeded our expectations) emboldens us to reckon largely upon the future.

What our paper is it will speak for itself. The carefulness of its various departments, its promptness, its accuracy, its interest and worthiness to be read. We have carefully avoided all common place matter and shall continue to do so; but our best efforts will be made to maintain our reputation as a standard Commercial authority.

By a prompter of pure morals, harmless, enlightening literature and reliable agricultural news.

We have derived somewhat from the Commercial Weeklies of New York and Boston, by giving place to subjects of permanent value in the domains of Agriculture, Literature and news, as well as Commerce, that our paper might be acceptable to every business man, not only as a reliable commercial reference but as one that never fails to contain something upon various subjects which is new, interesting and worthy to be read.

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A NEW MAGAZINE FOR THE LADIES.

THE LADY'S FRIEND,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

This subscribers would be glad to call the attention of their friends and the public to the NEW MAGAZINE which they are about to issue, and the January number of which is now ready. The name will be

The Lady's Friend.

and it will be devoted to choice Literature and the Illustration of the Fashions. It will also contain the latest patterns of Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Head Dresses, Fancy Work, Embroidery, &c., &c., with Receipts, Music, and other matters interesting to ladies generally.

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